

# **RAMOTSHERE MOILOA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

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## **INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

### **2011 – 2016**

## POLITICAL STRUCTURE



**THE SPEAKER**  
**CLLR. A.J. THWESHA**

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS



**MAYOR**  
**Cllr. N.A. THALE**



**Cllr. T. MBANGI**  
**Chairperson**  
**Finance**



**Cllr. S.C. RAMAINA**  
**Chairperson**  
**LED & Infrastructure**



**Cllr. K.I. MANTHOKO**  
**Chairperson**  
**Community Services**



**Cllr. C. DREYER**  
**Member**



**Cllr. B.E. MONTWEDI**  
**Chairperson**  
**LED**



**Cllr. M.P. MOABI**  
**Chairperson**  
**Corporate Services**



**Cllr P.P. Mediro**  
**Member**

## THE COUNCIL OF RAMOTSHERE MOILOA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



**Cllr. A.J. THWESHA**  
Ward 1



**Cllr. R.O. MOKGATLHE**  
Ward 2



**Cllr. K.I. MANTHOKO**  
Ward 3



**Cllr. K.R. PHALE**  
Ward 4



**Cllr. M.P. MOABI**  
Ward 5



**Cllr. P. MOTHUSI**  
Ward 6



**Cllr. W.M. MOKOTEDI**  
Ward 7



**Cllr. G.A. LAMOLA**  
Ward 8



**Cllr. M.G. MEGALANE**  
Ward 9



**Cllr. S.C. RAMAINA**  
Ward 10



**Cllr. S. MODIBETSANE**  
Ward 11



**Cllr. N.P. CHABANE**  
Ward 12



**Cllr. L.T. MBANGI**  
Ward 13



**Cllr. T.F. MOLEFE**  
Ward 14



**Cllr. N.A. THALE**  
Ward 15



**Cllr. M.K. MOSIANE**  
WARD 16



**Cllr. J.K. MOKGATLHE**  
WARD 17



**Cllr. S.H. NYANTO**  
WARD 18



**Cllr. P.M. MOTANG**  
WARD 19



**Cllr. R. SENNA**  
WARD 20



**Cllr. C. DREYER**  
PR



**Cllr. B. CASSANGA**  
PR



**Cllr. M.P. PILANE**  
PR



**Cllr. B.E. MONTWEDI**  
PR



**Cllr P.P. MEDIRO**  
PR



**Cllr. T.S. NYAMANE**  
PR



**Cllr. K.P. MOKOTONG**  
PR



**Cllr. N.T. MOROENG**  
PR



**Cllr. M.E. GAE**  
PR



**Cllr. J. AMODS**  
PR



**Cllr. S.F. NGWEYE**  
MOKGOTHU  
PR



**Cllr. B. PINE**  
PR



**Cllr. K.H. PULE**  
PR



**Cllr. O.K. MOGOTSI**  
PR



**Cllr. B.S.**  
PR



Cllr C.S. TSILE  
PR

Cllr. K.J. MALEKE  
PR

Cllr. K.Q. SESWANE  
PR

Cllr. O.C. MOILOA  
PR

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

						
K.E. MOTLAGOMANG WARD 2	L. Y. MOLOKWANE WARD 6	G.E. KGWAKGWA WARD 3	T.J. MONTSHO WARD 9	K.J. MOKGALAGADI WARD 12	M.G. VILAKAZI WARD 7	
						
C. MOSOTHOANE WARD 13	G.D. PULE WARD 5	L.G. MOILOANYANE WARD 11	Z.S. MOTLHABANE WARD 17	J.A. MOKAIWA WARD 14	N.G. MANDYU WARD 10	C.K. MOILWA WARD 8



## SECTION 1 - ANALYSIS PHASE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### The Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality IDP Review - 2011/2012

An Integrated Development Plan, adopted by the council of a municipality, is the key strategic planning tool for the municipality. It is described in the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) as:

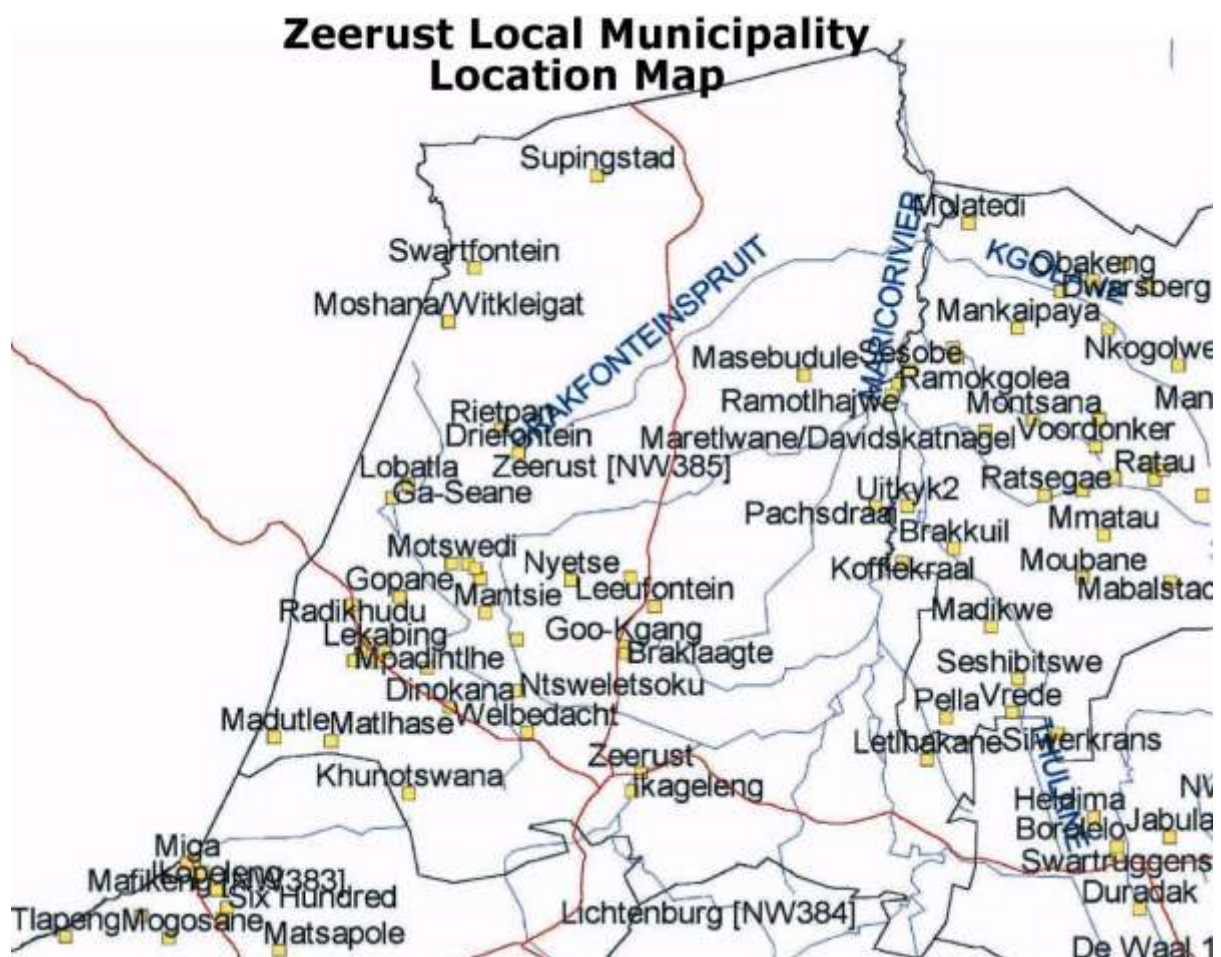
**35(1)(a) "...the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality";**  
**(b) "binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority..."**

In terms of the MSA section 34 a municipality is required to review its IDP annually. Annual reviews allow the municipality to expand upon or refine plans and strategies, to include additional issues and to ensure that these plans and strategies inform institutional and financial planning. The review and amendment of the IDP thus, further develops the IDP and ensures that it remains the principal management tool and strategic instrument for the municipality.

#### 1.1 Location Description

The Ramotshere Moiloa local municipality (RMLM) is located in the northern part of the country, within the North West Province and the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. The municipality measures a total area of 719.6 square metres and is It shares borders with Botswana in the North, Moses Kotane and Kgetleng Rivier Local Municipalities in the east and Ditsobotla and Mafikeng in the South Botswana. The geographical area of Ramotshere Moiloa is predominantly rural including considerable land under the traditional authorities. The vast majority of the population lives in a rural or peri-urban environment, which for most part is unplanned and poorly serviced. Development of Ramotshere Moiloa itself is constrained by prominent hills (mountainous) that run in east – west direction. The RMLM as part of the CDM is primarily characterised by turf thorn veldt and mixed bush veldt areas. Other constraints to the development planning of the RMLM are the lack of information, which is critically important for the planning of the area. There is also a complete lack of maps for the settlements that constitute the municipality.

Map 1. indicates the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipal area as well as its locality in relation to the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in the North West Province.



The Municipality is characterized by a few urban areas including Zeerust Town, Ikageleng, Henryville, Olienhout Park, Shalimar Park, Welbedacht (Lehurutshe Town) and Groot Marico. The rural part of the municipality is estimated at 70% with over 40 villages which stretches up to 120 km's.

The following is a report which was compiled by the IDP Manager through Ward Committee participation process in all the 17 Wards of the Municipality;

## **1.2 SERVICE DELIVERY ANALYSIS REPORT**

### **(a) PURPOSE**

The purpose of the IDP Ward Committee Consultation Process was identified as a critical approach towards the development of the -IDP Document for Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality for the five years (2011 – 2012) of the Council which was elected in 2011. All the Ward Committees in the Municipality were fully consulted and made a meaningful contribution towards the development of the Integrated Development Plan.

The reason behind the approach was that the Municipality wanted to produce a more informative IDP document which will guide all the developments in the municipality's area of jurisdiction. The office also wanted to provide guidance on which submissions to make towards the IDP and provide an understanding of the entire IDP process. This approach also sought to ensure that other sectors of government do not implement projects which are not aligned and informed by the IDP process. The only challenge is that there is poor response from some Ward Committee towards submitting the priorities as agreed for inclusion in the Draft IDP Document.

### **(b) THE DISCUSSION ISSUES**

The discussions during the Ward Committee meetings were centered around the following issues;

- The functionality of the Ward Committees and any other issues which impact on services delivery to communities
  - The composition of the Wards
    - Community organizations
    - Challenges at: Pre-Schools, Schools, Clinics, Libraries, Tribal Offices, Community Facilities,
    - Stadiums; etc.
- Service Delivery Challenges
  - Water - Electricity - Roads - Public Transport - Sanitation - Housing - HIV/AIDS
  - Telecommunication Network and Postal Services
- Local Economic Development
  - Mining
  - Farming
  - Tourism
  - Manufacturing
  - SMME Development

### **(c) COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**

The Municipality did not have a database of all the community structures that exist in different wards and therefore a request was made that the Ward Committees should compile a list of all the community organizations/structures in the wards to simplify communication between those structures and the municipality and any institution. This process was enhanced by the recently established Local Economic Development Unit in the municipality and the appointment of both the LED Director and LED Officer respectively. The process for the compilation of a database for SMME's is ongoing.

### **(d) SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES**

The identified challenges therefore will serve as a basis for verifying and confirming all the issues raised by the members of the Ward Committees during the IDP consultation process. The Community Priorities have also been informed by the service delivery challenges facing different communities in the municipality.

1.3 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

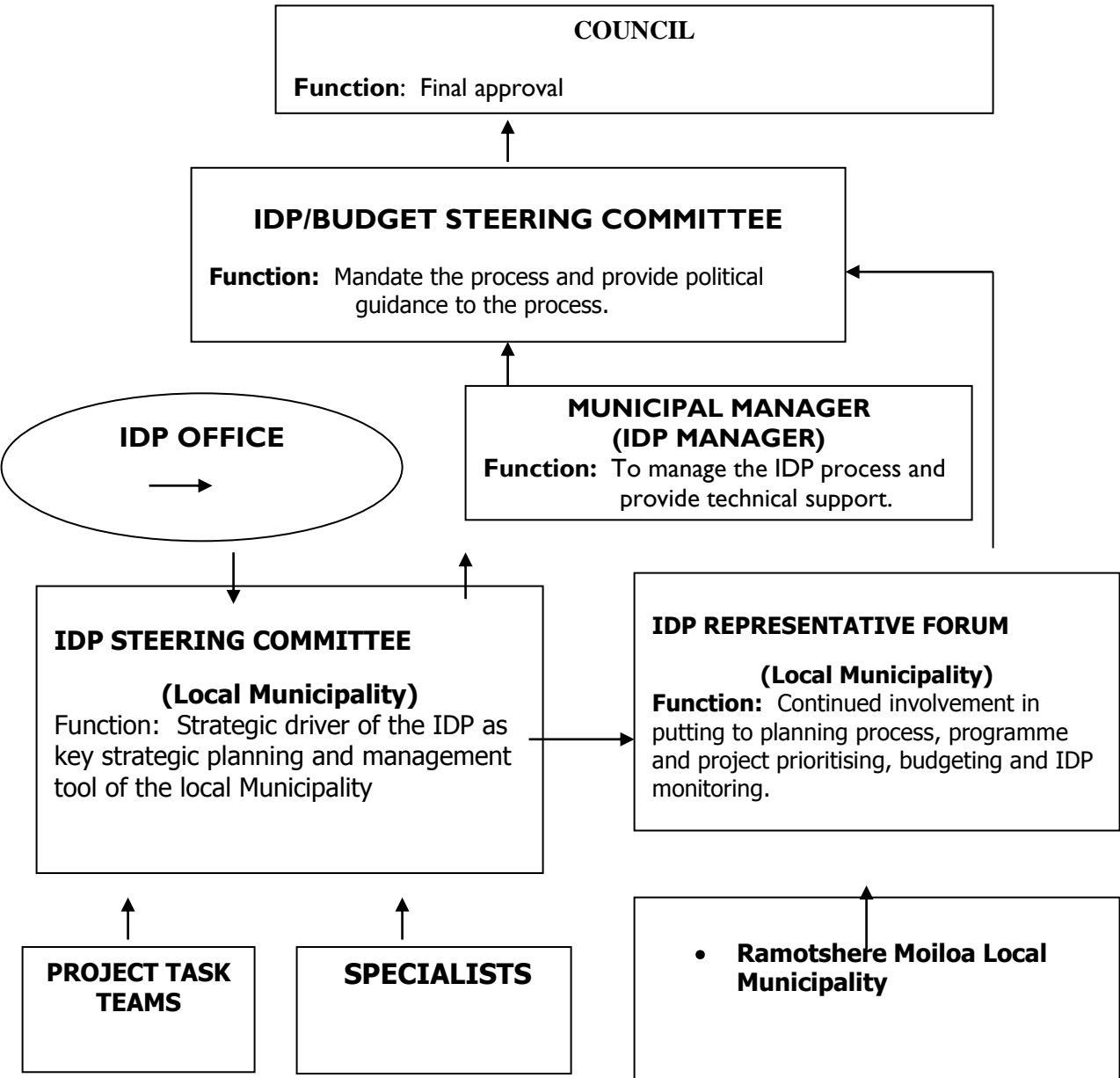
The Council of Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is an Executive Type with the Mayor serving as the Chairperson of the Executive Committee. The Municipality therefore comprises of the following;

The Municipal Council consists of 34 Councillors with a full-time Mayor and Speaker, and 4 Council Sub-Committees chaired by Members of the Executive Committee as follows;

- Community Services Portfolio Committee – Cllr. K.I. Manthoko
- Local Economic Development Portfolio Committee – Cllr. B.E. Montwedi
- Corporate Services Portfolio Committee – Cllr. M.P. Moabi
- Finance Portfolio Committee – Cllr. L.T. Mbangi
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee – Cllr. C.S. Tsile

The following diagram represents the Institutional Arrangement for the IDP process in the Municipality

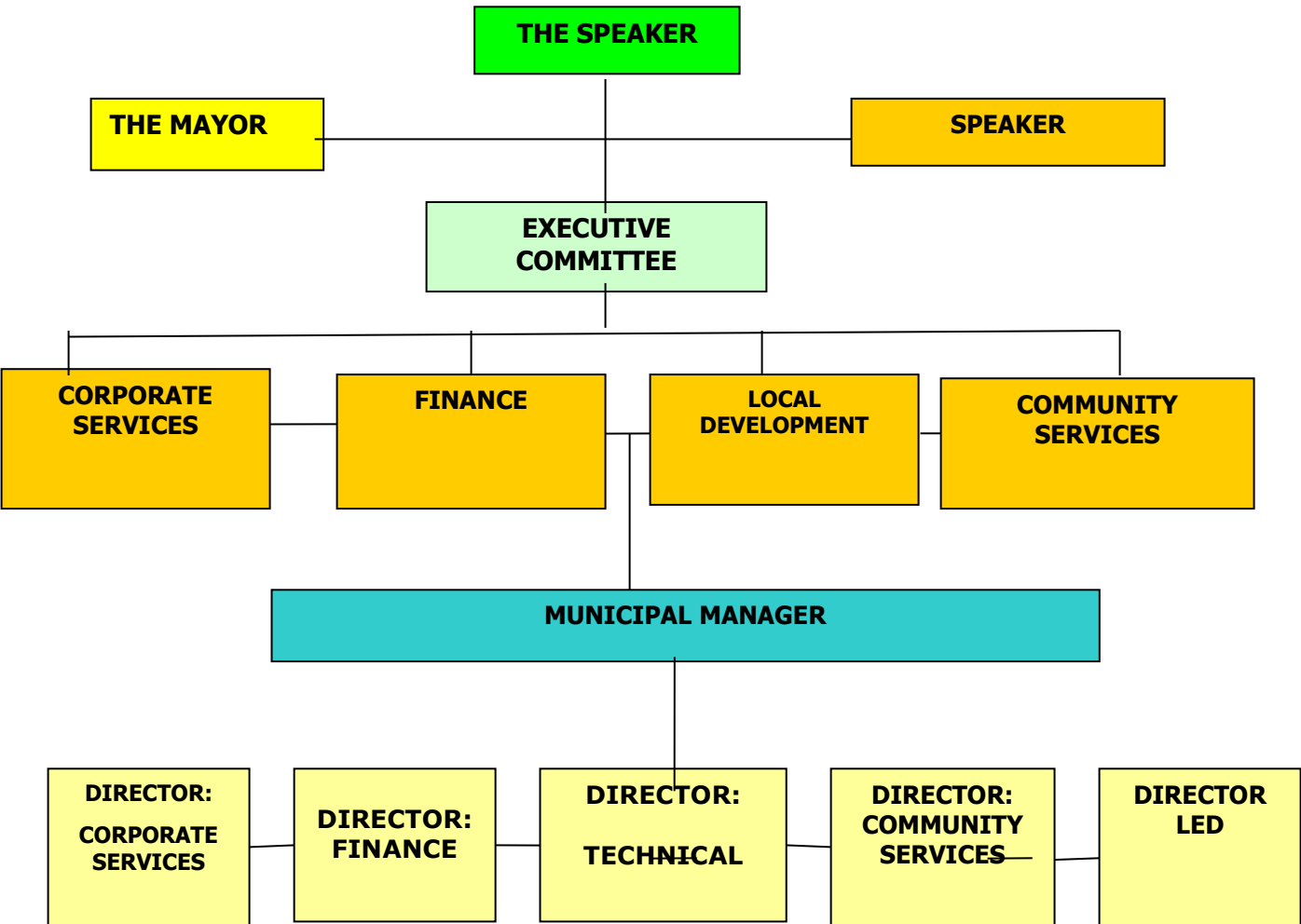
Diagram 1.5.1: Institutional arrangements for the Comprehensive Local Municipality IDP process



1.6 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL PLAN

The Municipality of Ramotshere Moiloa consists of two organisational streams: One provides political leadership and the other provides an administrative function.

(a) POLITICAL STRUCTURE

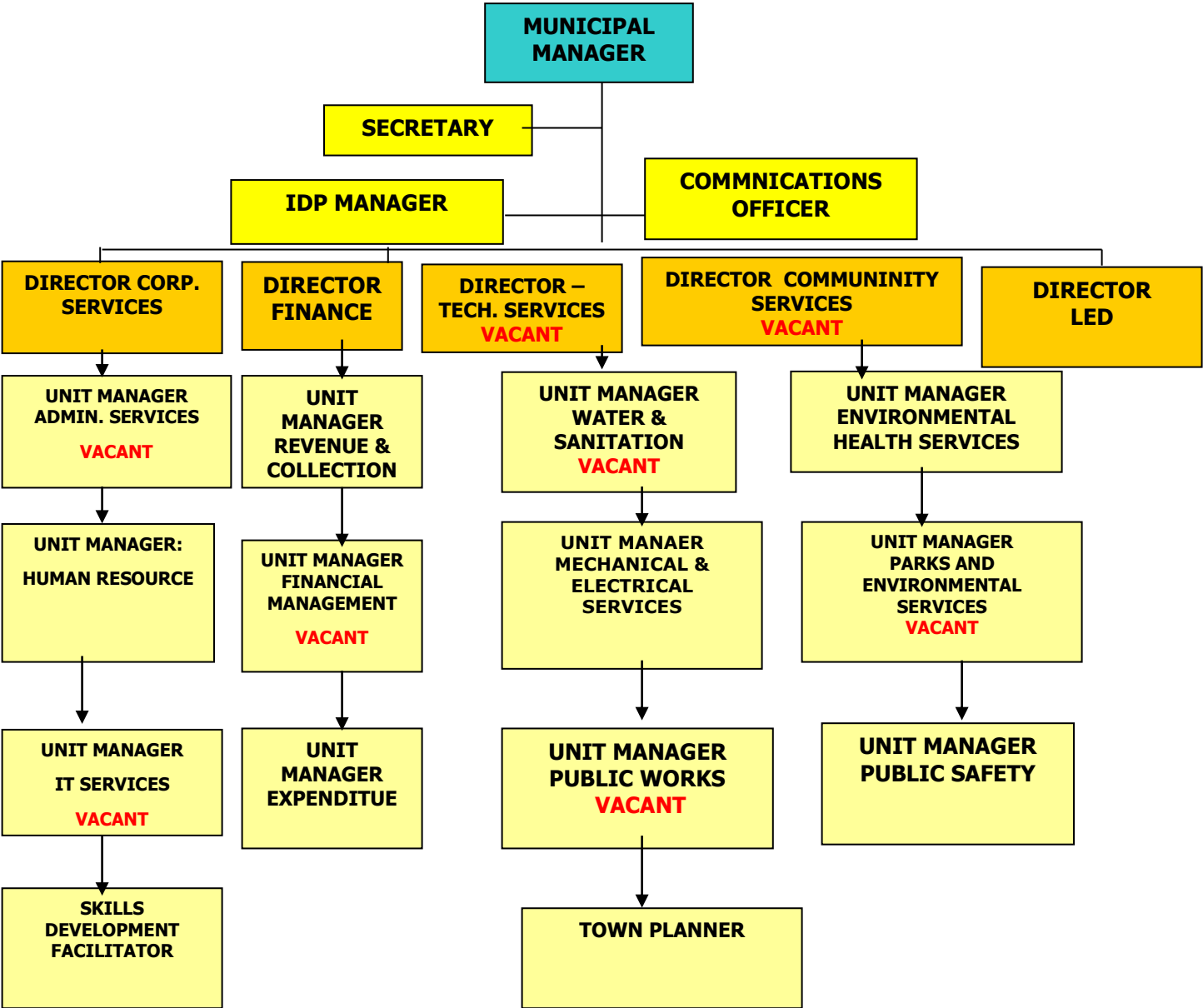


The Council exercises the municipality’s executive and legislative authority in accordance with Section 4 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. The Council has an oversight political role on the administration.



(b) ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The Municipal Organogram is as follows:



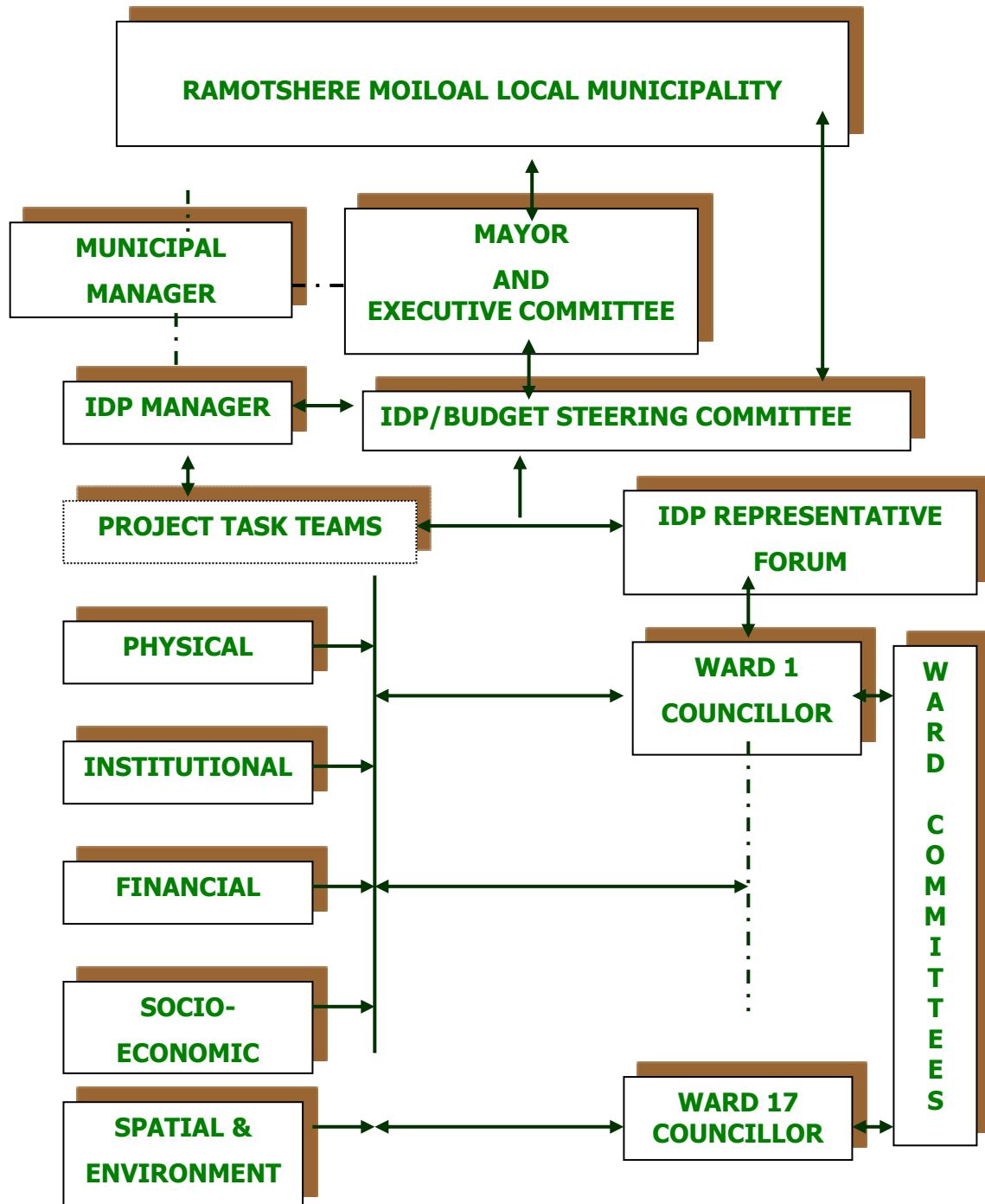
The administration of the Council is governed by the democratic values and principles embodied in Section 195 (1) of the Constitution. Therefore administrative structure has been created to manage and implement policies and procedures as developed and adopted/approved by Council. The Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality’s administrative model includes:

- A core administrative structure. The Municipal Manager heads the Administrative Structure.
- The following heads of department report directly to the Municipal Manager:
  - Central District Internal Audit Shared Services
  - Director Corporate Services
  - Director Finance
  - Director Technical Services
  - Director Community Services
  - Director – Local Economic Development

- IDP Manager
- Communications Officer
- Compliance Officer

Many of the structures and systems are now in place to deliver the Municipality's strategic vision. A comprehensive performance management framework is being established that links the IDP through to individual development plan and clear expectations.

**Diagram: IDP Institutional Structure**



## (c) ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### (i) Municipal Council

The Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality has the responsibility of preparing and adopting a process plan. It undertakes the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process, which includes ensuring that: -

- All stakeholders are involved and procedures for public participation and consultation are adhered to.
- The Public Participation Policy is used as a guide for public participation and consultation.
- There is a time schedule adhered to.
- That the planning process be related to the needs and priorities of the communities.
- That the other organs of state are taken on board.

- Partnership is promoted.

The Executive Committee delegates the function of the overall management process to the Municipal Manager and any other person who is in charge of the overall IDP process. Councillors on the other hand are the major link between the municipality and the residents. They link constituencies and organise public consultation and participation. They also ensure that the annual business plans and the budget are linked and informed by the IDP.

Final decisions on all aspects of the IDP process and the IDP itself rested with the Ramotshere Moiloa Municipal Council. After approval by Council, the IDP must be submitted to the MEC of Local Government for final approval. A copy must also be submitted to the Central District Council for information and inputs into the district IDP.

## **(ii) Mayor**

The Mayor and the Executive Committee will guide the IDP process as the authorised representatives of Council. The IDP and Budget Steering Committee and the IDP Manager report directly to the Mayor and the Municipal Manager.

## **(iii) IDP Manager & Municipal Manager**

The Municipal Manager and the IDP Manager are responsible for the overall management and co-ordination of the whole IDP process.

## **(iv) IDP and Budget Steering Committee**

This Committee is comprised of the following;

- The Mayor
- Speaker
- Whips – Political Parties represented in Council
- Municipal Manager
- All Directors
- And IDP Manager

## **(v) IDP Representative Forum**

- ☞ All 17 Ward Councillors two members from each Ward Committees
- ☞ Community Development Workers
- ☞ Municipal Manager/IDP Manager: (Facilitator)
- ☞ Directors and Unit Managers
- ☞ IDP and Budget Steering Committee
- ☞ Telkom
- ☞ Eskom
- ☞ Botshelo Water
- ☞ All Sector Departments
  - Department of Public Works
  - Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
  - Department of Arts, Sports and Culture
  - Department of Social Development
  - Department of Health

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Education
- South African Social Security Agency
- Department of Land Affairs
- Provincial Department of Human Settlements
- Department of Economic Development and Tourism
- Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
- South African Police Services
- Farmers' Unions
- Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality
- Youth and Sports Organisations
- Local Chambers of Commerce
- Disabled Groups
- Local Aids Council
- Kopanang Bahurutshe Taxi Association
- Lehurutshe Traditional Leaders Authority
- Mines in the jurisdiction of the municipality

#### **(vi) Project Task Teams**

By identifying specific task teams responsible for a specific sector and all issues normally associated with that sector, a more focused and specialised approach was adopted. Each task team functioned under the leadership of an Official elected for the specific team based on their unique expertise and experience. An identified Councillor for each Task Team ensured political buy-in and approval.

The Manager responsible for IDP and the Steering Committee exercised overall control and management of all the Task Teams and are responsible for the integration and co-ordination of the inputs.

### **1.7 CHALLENGES FACING THE MUNICIPALITY**

#### **(a) OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

The Municipal Manager's office is the head of Administration and should ensure that Council resolutions and policies are implemented. The office has the following challenges;

- Implementation of PMS – The Municipality still experiencing challenges towards the implementation of PMS hence the recent approval of the reviewed Organogram which recommended for the creation of a post of a Compliance Officer which will be based in the Municipal Manager's Office. The latter will also be responsible for Performance Management System in the Municipality. There is a need to provide PMS training to all the Senior Personnel in the municipality to ensure proper compliance and implementation thereof.
- The following table gives a synoptic picture of the status of policies in the municipality;
- 

<b>POLICY DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>AIM</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Public Participation Strategy	Provide guidelines on how to engage communities in the affairs of the municipality	Adopted by Council
Communication Policy	To manage the flow of information in and out of the municipality	Not yet adopted by Council
Spatial Development Framework	To provide spatial guidelines with regard to projects and also to assist the municipality to prioritize projects	Adopted by Council on 3 <sup>rd</sup> April 2008
Local Economic Development Strategy	To provide guidelines in terms of all the Local Economic Development opportunities and projects in the municipality	The process of appointing a service provider for its development is ongoing
Performance Management System (Framework)	To manage the performance of municipal officials in the municipality	Adopted by Council. Needs to be reviewed.
Language Policy	To regulate the use of language in the work environment	Not yet adopted by Council

### (b) FINANCE DEPARTMENT

- The Municipal budget is very low and cannot address community priorities as determined by the IDP process
- Limited Revenue base – Council is unable to raise adequate revenue because some of the functions that generate income are provided by NGO e.g. Eskom (electricity in the rural parts of the municipality) and Botshelo Water (Water in the rural parts of the municipality).
- Shortage of competent personnel to adequately address the changing financial prescripts
- Implementation of the Property Rates Act
- Revenue Collection Strategies. A new strategy needs to be developed because the municipality's revenue collection has decreased dramatically. Community members who can afford to pay for municipal services take advantage of the situation.
- Improving on our financial management policies and systems which leads to the municipality receiving unacceptable audit reports. The following Audit Reports were received during the previous financial years;
  - 2000/2001 – Qualified Report
  - 2001/2002 – Qualified Report
  - 2002/2003 – Qualified Report
  - 2003/2004 – Disclaimer
  - 2005/2006 – Disclaimer
  - 2006/2007 – Disclaimer
  - 2007/2008 – Disclaimer
  - 2008/2009 – Qualified Report
  - 2009/2010 – Qualified Report
  - 2010/2011 – An opinion is still awaited

The following financial policies have been developed and adopted by Council;

POLICY DESCRIPTION	AIM	STATUS
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	To formalize credit control and debt collection.	Adopted by Council
Travel and Subsistence Policy	To provide guidelines for travel and subsistence allowances paid to Councillors and Officials when delegated to attend council related activities.	Adopted by Council
Indigent Household Policy	To provide the Council with the status of indigency in the entire municipal area	Adopted by Council
Supply Chain Management Policy	To provide guidelines for the procurement of goods and services	Adopted by Council
Property Rates Policy	To regulate the payment of property rates in the municipality	Not yet adopted by Council

### (c) CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

- All Section 56 Manager's have been appointed except for post of a Director – Community Services which is still vacant and the recent resignation of a Director for Technical Services
- The filling of CRITICAL posts in the Organogram is ongoing.
- The following Policies have been developed and adopted by Council;

POLICY DESCRIPTION	AIM	STATUS
Recruitment Policy	To prescribe the process to be followed in the recruitment and appointment of personnel	Adopted by Council
Staff Retention Policy/Succession Plan	To ensure that the municipality retains competent staff	Not yet developed
Placement Policy	To ensure the orderly placement of personnel in all the posts on the Organizational Structure	Adopted by Council
HIV/AIDS Policy	To provide guidelines on ways to manage HIV in the workplace resulting in creating a safe working environment	Adopted by Council
Fleet Management Policy	To formalize the use of Municipal Fleet	Adopted by Council
Workplace Skills Plan	To promote the development of skills in the workplace	Not yet adopted by Council
Town Planning Scheme	To ensure that developments are guided by the current applicable legislative prescripts	Provision has been made in the budget (201/2012 for the development of a Land Use Management Scheme

By-Laws	To regulate and monitor the implementation of Council policies and resolutions	Not yet adopted by Council
Health and Safety Policy	To regulate and manage health and safety issues in the workplace	Adopted by Council
Overtime Policy	To regulate and control allocation of overtime	Adopted by Council

#### (d) TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Technical Services Department is responsible for the implementation of all the infrastructure projects in the municipality. The department has been complimented by the establishment of a Project Management Unit which is responsible for the management and implementation of all the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) projects in the municipality. The department is faced with the following challenges;

- Ageing infrastructure – roads and sewerage/water network
- Shortage of sufficient funding to implement infrastructure projects as identified by the IDP process
- Upgrading of the Zeerust and Groot Marico Sewerage Reticulation System to cope with the developments
- Upgrading of electricity bulk supply in Zeerust
- Identification of a water source for Lehurutshe and the neighbouring villages
- Maintenance of existing infrastructure

The following plans therefore needs to be developed;

POLICY DESCRIPTION	AIM	STATUS
Water Services Development Plan	To guide the district in terms of the water challenges in the municipality	This is a District Municipality function. Encourage the District to develop the plan.
Housing Sector Plan	To provide an analysis of the housing needs in the municipality	The Plan was developed and adopted by Council on 29 <sup>th</sup> May 2009
Roads Masterplan	To provide an analysis of the status of the our roads in the entire municipal area	District Function. Need to encourage the District to develop the plan
Stormwater Management Plan	To assist with the strategies to manage stormwater in the municipal area	Not adopted by Council

#### (e) COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

This department is responsible to provide the following services to the community members;

- Refuse removal services
- Maintenance of the parks
- Public Safety

The following policies/plans are in a process of being developed and adopted by Council;

POLICY DESCRIPTION	AIM	STATUS
Enviromental Management Plan	To guide the municipality in terms of all sensitive areas in the municipality	Not yet developed
Public Transport Plan	To guide the municipality in terms of all the public transport issues in the municipality	The Provincial Department of Transport and Community Safety has still to finalize the development of the said policy
Integrated Waste Management Plan	To provide general waste collection service and managing waste disposal facilities in the municipality and to further ensure alignment with the National Waste Management Strategy	The has not yet been adopted by Council.
Security Management Policy	To manage the total functions of security in the Municipality	Approved by Council



#### **(f) Ward Committee Participation**

The Municipality has 20 Ward Committees in place. As a form of motivation to the Ward Committee members, the Council has resolved that the Ward Committee members be given a sitting allowance of R1000-00 for each member for one (1) Ward Committee sitting per month. This amount is increased annually as and when the need arise.

#### **(g) Community Development Workers**

The Municipality has a total of 13 Community Development Workers deployed in different Wards in our Municipality. The CDW programme was launched by the Former Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo Ngcuka on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2005 in Winterveldt. This CDW's were re-introduced to the Council on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2006. They report directly to the office of the Mayor and their roles and responsibilities are summarized as follows;

- Assisting communities with developing and articulating of their needs
- Facilitating the development of community structures
- Facilitating of public participation in government development projects
- Identification of service blockages in the community
- Finding solutions to identified needs and blockages by interacting with national, provincial and local government structures
- Assisting in the coordination of local community workers

The CDW's also assist the communities with the following;

- Applications for ID documents
- Applications for Social Grants
- Registering for RDP houses
- Assisting communities to raise funds for income generating projects
- Alerting municipalities in cases of shack fires and disasters
- Referring criminal cases to the police
- Helping the IEC with registration of voters
- Assisting with facilitation of workshops on the African Peer Review Mechanism
- Recruiting unemployed people for temporary government projects
- Alerting Government Departments about problems affecting their constituencies
- Getting communities to take part in the IDP processes and local government programmes

#### **(h) Participation of the Traditional Leaders Structure**

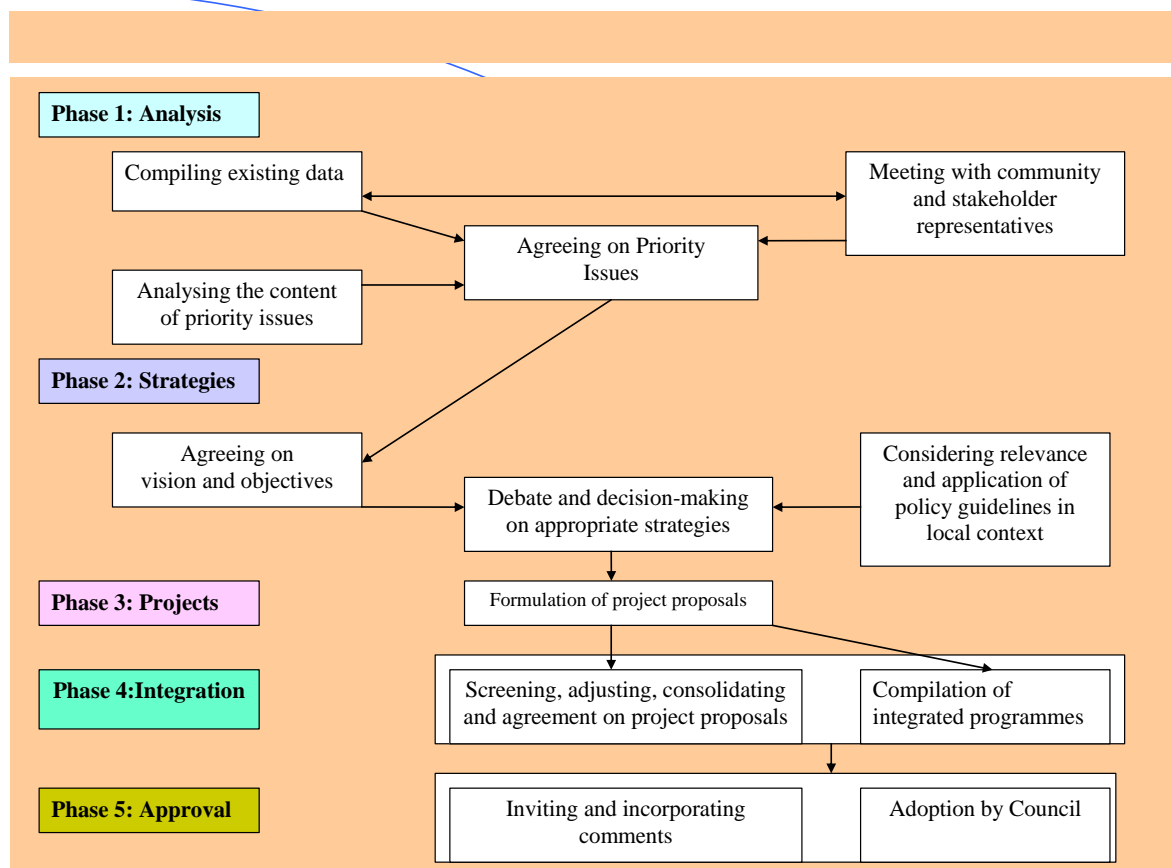
The participation of the Traditional Leadership in the affairs of the municipality has to be improved. Proper consultation and involvement process of Dikgosi in the municipal governance need urgent attention. The following is a list of the Dikgosi's serving in the Council;

- Kgosi S.V. Suping – Poor
- Kgosi Tsiepe (Deceased) awaiting his replacement in Council
- Kgosi M. Mangope – Poor

## 1.8 SUMMARY OF THE IDP REVIEW PROCESS

The following table represent a summary of the IDP Review Process as required by the MSA 32 of 2000.

**Figure 1.8 (a): Overview of the IDP Process**



### 1.8.1 The Phases/Stages of the IDP Process

#### (i) The Analysis Phase

This phase deals with the existing situation. It analyses the specific problems faced by the people in the municipal area. The issues normally deal with a number of aspects such as lack of basic services, crime and unemployment. The problems identified are weighed according to their urgency and/or importance to come up with priority issues. During this phase, the municipality considers peoples perception of their problems and needs, but also facts and figures. This phase not only deals with the symptoms, but also the causes of the problems in order to make informed decisions on appropriate solutions. The outputs of this phase include;

- Assessment of existing levels of development
- Priority issues or problems
- Information on causes of priority issues/problems
- Information on available resources

## **(ii) The Strategies Phase**

This phase involves the formulation of solutions to address the problems identified in the analysis phase. The issues covered will include: highlighting the ideal situation for the municipalities to achieve in the long run, activities to be carried out in the medium term in order to address the problems identified in phase one and contribute not only to the realization of the vision but also international, national and provincial development goals and objectives.

The outputs of this phase are:

The municipal vision

Objectives

Strategies

## **(iii) The Projects Phase.**

This phase is about the design and specification of projects for implementation. The municipality must make sure that the projects identified has a direct linkage to the priority issues and the objectives that were identified in the previous phases. It must also be clear on the target group (intended beneficiaries), the location of the project, when it will commence and end, who will be responsible for managing it, how much it will cost and where the money will come from. It must also identify targets and indicators to measure performance and impact of the project. The outputs of this phase include:

Project outputs, targets, location

Project related activities and time schedule

Cost and budget estimates

Performance indicators

## **(iv) The Integration Phase**

This phase is an opportunity for the municipalities to ensure that the projects identified are in line with the municipalities' objectives and strategies, the resource framework and comply with the legal requirements. The expected outputs for this phase include:

- Five year financial plan
- Five year capital investment programme
- Integrated spatial Development Framework
- Integrated Sectoral programmes
- Consolidated monitoring/performance management system
- Disaster Management
- Institutional Plan
- Housing Sector Plan
- Skills Development Plan
- Employment Equity Plan
- Human Resource and Retention Strategy
- Municipal Policies

## **(v) Approval Phase**

Once the IDP has been completed, it has to be submitted to the municipal council for consideration and approval. The council must look at whether the IDP identifies the issues (problems) that affect the area and the extent to which the strategies and projects will contribute to addressing the problems. The council must also ensure that the IDP complies with the legal requirements before it is approved. Furthermore the Council must approve the IDP and thereafter give the members of the public and other relevant stakeholders to make their comments on the document.

After the incorporation of the comments into the IDP, the document is submitted to the MEC for the Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing in the province for assessment.

**Table 1.8. (a) IDP stakeholders and their benefits from the IDP Process.**

STAKEHOLDERS	BENEFITS
Municipal Council	Enables the municipality to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to development resources and outside investment</li> <li>• Clear and accountable leadership and development direction</li> <li>• Cooperative relationship with the stakeholders and communities;</li> <li>• Monitor the performance of officials</li> </ul>
Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mechanism of communicating with their constituencies</li> <li>• Councillors representing their constituencies effectively by making informed decisions; and</li> <li>• Enables councillors to measure their own performance</li> </ul>
Municipal officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An opportunity to communicate with the councillors;</li> <li>• Officials contribution to the municipality's vision; and</li> <li>• Officials as part of the decision-making process.</li> </ul>
Communities and other stakeholders including NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An opportunity to inform the council what their development needs are;</li> <li>• An opportunity to determine the municipality's development direction;</li> <li>• A mechanism through which to communicate with their councillors and the governing body; and</li> <li>• A mechanism through which they can measure the performance of the councillors and the municipality as a whole.</li> </ul>
National and Provincial Sector Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A significant amount of financial resources for the implementation of projects lie with sector departments.</li> <li>• The availability of the IDP provides guidance to the departments as to where their services are required and hence where to allocate their resources</li> </ul>

## 1.9 SWOT ANALYSIS

The Table underneath Summarizes the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats facing Ramotshere Moiloa. These are then analysed to see their implications for the Municipality development. The SWOT Analysis will be reviewed prior to the tabling of the Final IDP to Council at the end of May 2012

### STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF RAMOTSHERE MOILOA

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A rich cultural and historic background for the development of tourism.</li> <li>• Low crime rate</li> <li>• Dedicated Councillors and Officials.</li> <li>• Platinum Highway is the Gateway to the rest of Africa</li> <li>• Good urban infrastructure for development.</li> <li>• Good payment record to creditors.</li> <li>• Good record of consultation with communities</li> <li>• Active Ward Committees</li> <li>• Abundant natural resource base.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulk Infrastructure and maintenance of the existing one</li> <li>• Lack of funding to fund projects</li> <li>• Basic Services backlogs</li> <li>• Tollgate fees are excessive</li> <li>• Lack of LED Strategy</li> <li>• Limited market space for small businesses</li> <li>• Physical location of Zeerust constrains its growth.</li> <li>• Centralised CBD</li> <li>• Debt collection is poor.</li> <li>• Inter municipality and intra-governmental relations (between the municipality and the traditional authorities) should be improved</li> <li>• Lack of strong community participation in some areas</li> <li>• Non existence of a business chamber</li> <li>• Division of powers and functions</li> </ul>

### OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS OF RAMOTSHERE MOILOA

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abundant rural land for development and agriculture</li> <li>• Opportunities for tourism development</li> <li>• Mining opportunities in Dinokana</li> <li>• Spatial Development Initiative opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited Revenue Base</li> <li>• High tariffs at the tollgate</li> <li>• Low salaries and limited opportunities for upward mobility</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS pandemic</li> <li>• Unemployment.</li> <li>• Inadequate management systems.</li> <li>• Limited funding for development projects.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of serviced land for development.</li><li>• Lack of development plan for the Municipality</li><li>• Poverty amongst the people of the municipality low revenue base.</li><li>• Limited local skill base</li><li>• Small revenue base</li></ul>
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1.10 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.10.1 PURPOSE AND LAYOUT

This section provides an analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality in the North West Province of South Africa. However, it also reports on information in other local municipalities, district councils and in South Africa for comparison purposes. The current municipal area demarcation applied in this study is based on pre-2005 changes. **Map 1 and Figure 1** below indicates the provincial and municipal boundaries as applied in this report, with specific focus on the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality indicated by the municipal code NW385.

Figure 1: North West province with local municipalities



The green areas in the map indicate cross-border areas.

1.10.2 METHODOLOGY

Various sources of demographic, labour, economic, poverty, employment and income data available in South Africa, were analysed, interpreted and put together in order to provide the socio-economic characteristics and background for the study area. Most suited to this type of analysis and fairly recent is the Quantec Easydata’s Standard Regional Dataset, which is the dataset that was used for this analysis.

According to the Quantec Dataset of 2007 the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is home to 3.8% of the North West province's population<sup>1</sup>. As is the case with most of the other local municipalities in South Africa, the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is marred by high poverty rates, inequalities in the distribution of income between various population subgroups, and unemployment. Poverty and unemployment in South Africa are often rural phenomena, and given that many of the inhabitants in this local municipality reside in rural areas, both poverty and unemployment are quite high. In this section an overview of the demographics, labour, economics, poverty and unemployment in the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is presented.

The socio-economic characteristics included in the Status quo in order to provide a profile of the economy and the community, are the following:

- Demographic profile
  - Population size
  - Population growth
  - Population density
  - Number of households
  - Urbanization rate
- Labour market profile
  - Unemployment: number and rate
  - Informal sector employment
  - Employment in the formal sector per sector
- Economic profile
  - Size of the economy in terms of GVA
  - Economic growth
  - Structure of the economy
  - Location quotients
- Poverty and Income profile
  - Number of persons in poverty
  - Poverty rate
  - Per capita incomes

### **1.11 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

The purpose of this section is to analyse key trends in the various demographic characteristics in the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality. For this municipal area trends in the following will be analysed:

- Population size
  - Gender Composition and Age Distribution
-



- Educational Profile
- Economic Profile
- Industry Group Strucuture
- Occupation Structure
- Transport Movement Profile
- Household Profile
- Household Size
- Number of Rooms
- Infrastructure and Service Delivery Profiles
- Sources of Energy for lighting
- Refuse Removal Services
- Sanitation Services
- Telephone Services
- Access to Water

1.11.1 POPULATION SIZE

Population

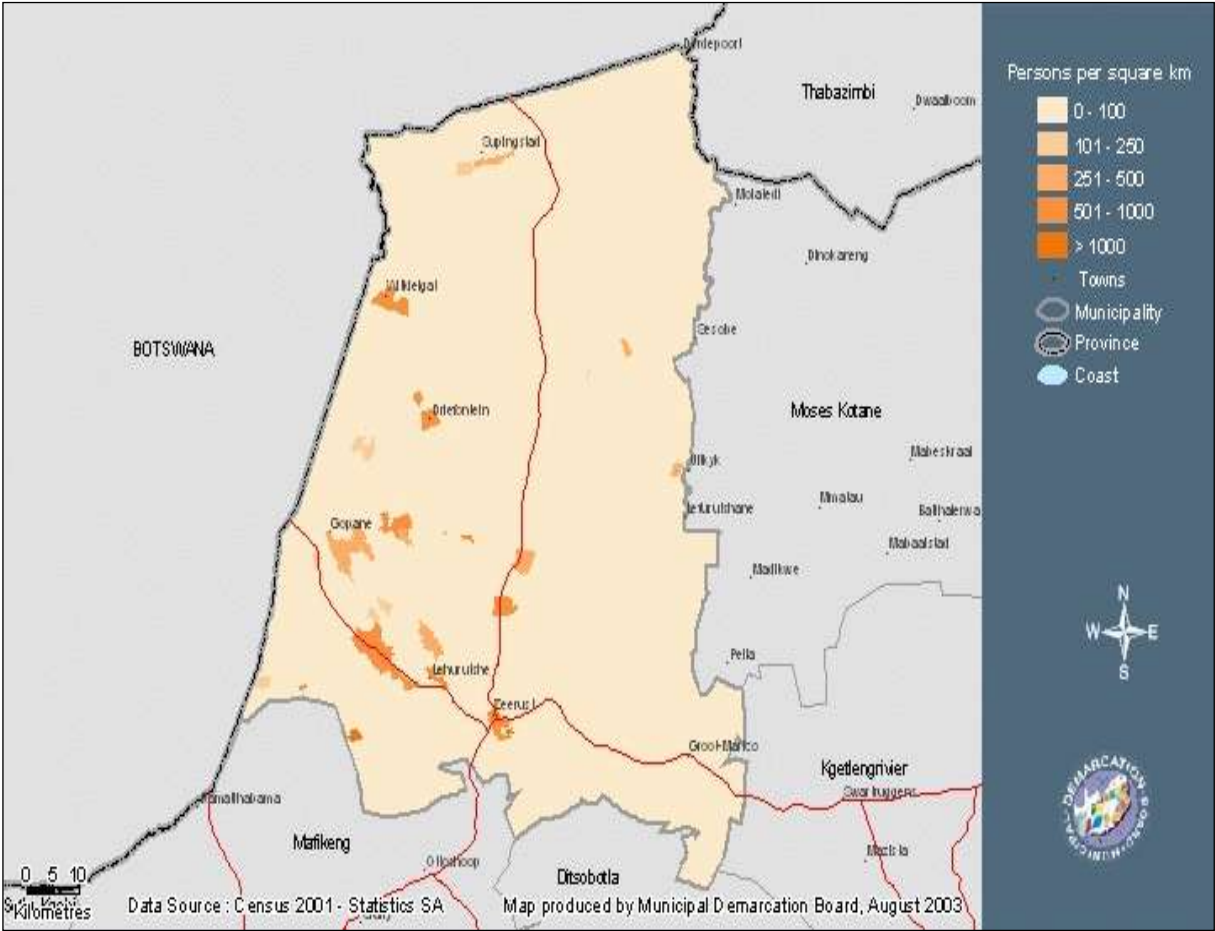
Table 1.11.1 shows the population distribution in the study area for the 1996 and 2001 Censuses respectively.

Table 1.11. 1: Population distribution in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Race groups	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
African	122923	18.9	95.0
Coloured	645	7.7	0.5
Indian	547	23.3	0.4
White	4751	18.1	3.7
Total	129341	18.8	100.0
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
African	130143	18.1	94.7
Coloured	802	7.1	0.6
Indian	639	21.3	0.5
White	5859	19.7	4.3
Total	137443	18.0	100

Source: Census 2001, Statistics SA

Map 1.11.1: Population density distribution in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM (2001)



- The population distribution in the study area is dominated by the African population group (95%) followed by the White, Coloured and Asian groups in terms of numbers. The Black population group represents some 18.9%% (refer to the horizontal share calculations as included in **Table 1.1**) of the population group within the NMMDM.
- The distribution of the African population occurs mainly in the rural spatial system whilst the other population groups are predominantly distributed in the existing urban nodes and centres.
- The population density in the study area is depicted on **Map 1.2**. From the population density distribution patterns two spatial implications can clearly be identified:
  - The average population density in the area within the rural spatial system is some 100 persons per km<sup>2</sup>
  - Within the urban nodes the average density varies between 250 and 1000 persons per km<sup>2</sup>.

1.11.2 Gender Composition and Age Distribution

Table 1.11.2 shows the gender composition of the population in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM for 1996 and 2001 respectively.

Table 1.11.2: Gender Composition in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM (1996 and 2001)			
1996		Ramotshere Moiloa LM	
Gender group	Census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Males	58844	18.3	46.0
Females	69205	19.1	54.0
Total	128049	18.7	100.0
2001		Ramotshere Moiloa LM	
Males	64907	17.7	47.2
Females	72538	18.3	52.8
Total	137445	18.0	100

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

The age distribution of the population in the study area is contained in **Table 1.3**.

**Table 1.11.3: Age distribution of the population in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

<b>1996</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
<b>Age category</b>	Census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
0 - 4	15305	18.0	12.0
5 - 14	33470	19.3	26.2
15 - 34	45761	18.4	35.8
35 - 64	25418	17.8	19.9
Over 65	8027	23.3	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>127981</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
0 - 4	14440	17.4	10.5
5 - 14	33157	18.3	24.1
15 - 34	47471	17.4	34.5
35 - 64	33310	17.8	24.2
Over 65	9065	22.5	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>137443</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- The statistics for the 1996 and 2001 Censuses confirms a tendency of more females than males within the study area. However, this phenomenon decreased during the period. The reason for this tendency may be ascribed to labour migration to take up job opportunities in other spatial systems such as the metropolitan areas.
- The male age distribution shows a skewed distribution pattern in the age group of 35 years to over 65 years. Similar tendencies, although less predominant, is shown in the case of the female age distribution. These tendencies may be ascribed to a combination of factors such as migration labour practices, HIV/AIDS and other socially and health related conditions.

### 1.11.3 Educations Profile

**Table 1.11.4** shows the highest level of education of population in the category of 20 years + in the study area for 1996 and 2001.

**Table 1.11.4: Levels of education in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

<b>1996</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
<b>Highest education level</b>	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
No schooling	22523	22.9	36.6
Some primary	10188	14.8	16.6
Complete primary	3552	15.7	5.8
Secondary	15287	17.3	24.9
Grade 12	7122	16.8	11.6
Higher	2821	17.7	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>61493</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
No schooling	25587	23.2	34.7
Some primary	12841	14.7	17.4
Complete primary	3570	14.7	4.8
Secondary	16480	16.8	22.3
Grade 12	11608	17.3	15.7
Higher	3683	15.3	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73769</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- In 1996 some 41.1% of the population had education levels of secondary, grade 12 or higher. In 2001 this figure changed to 43.0% that represents an improving tendency. The share of the study area in terms of the educational profile for the NMMDM decreased from 51.8% in 1996 to 49.4%. This tendency is indicative of the fact that other areas (LM's) increased its education levels.
- In the formulation of the SDF special attention will have to be given to the distribution, access to and focus of projects as to improve and support an improvement in education levels in the study area.

#### 1.11.4 Economic profile

##### 1.11.4.1 Status of the Labour Force

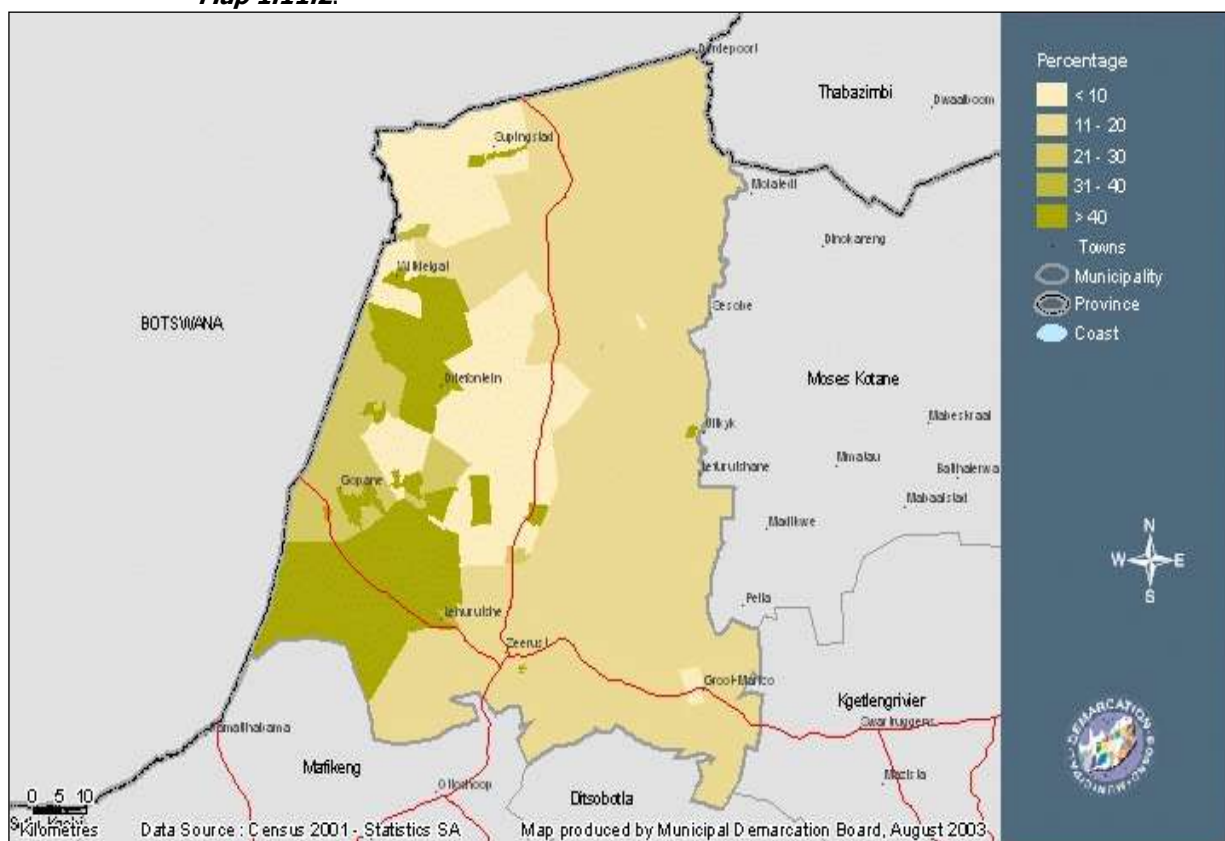
**Table 1.11.5** shows the distribution of the population in the study area in terms of status of the labour force.

**Table 1.11.5: Status of the labour force in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Labour category	Census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Employed	15232	13.8	44.5
Un employed	19019	19.9	55.5
Non-economically active	0	0.0	0.0
Total labour force	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34251</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Employed	16514	14.3	14.1
Unemployed	19114	18.1	16.3
Non-economically active	45840	19.0	39.1
Total labour force	35628	16.1	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>117096</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- In 2001 only 14.1% of the population were classified as 'employed'.
- The geographical distribution of the population in the study area based on labour force status is shown in **Map 1.11.2**.



##### 1.11.5 Industry Group Structure

**Table 1.11.6** shows the distribution of the population in the study area in industry groups. This table is indicative of the economic sectors prevalent in the local economy.

**Table 1.11.6: Distribution of population in industry groups within the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

<b>1996</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
Industry group	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	3457	17.3	22.1
Community/Social/Personal	4132	14.3	26.4
Construction	751	12.3	4.8
Electricity/Gas/Water	187	14.7	1.2
Financial/Insurance/Real Estate/Business	441	8.7	2.8
Manufacturing	469	8.2	3.0
Mining/Quarrying	515	22.8	3.3
Other	0		0.0
Private Households	1957	11.1	12.5
Transport/Storage/Communication	691	12.8	4.4
Undetermined	1353	16.2	8.6
Wholesale/Retail	1690	14.7	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15643</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	4338	19.5	26.3
Community/Social/Personal	4555	14.8	27.6
Construction	571	12.2	3.5
Electricity/Gas/Water	127	18.1	0.8
Financial/Insurance/Real Estate/Business	636	9.2	3.9
Manufacturing	457	7.2	2.8
Mining/Quarrying	547	21.5	3.3
Other	0	0.0	0.0
Private Households	1566	9.6	9.5
Transport/Storage/Communication	530	12.0	3.2
Undetermined	1150	20.3	7.0
Wholesale/Retail	2037	13.9	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16514</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Census 2001 – Statistics**

- The primary sector (agriculture and mining) employed in 1996 some 25.4% of the economically active population. In 2001 this figure increased to 29.6%. If the share of the study area within the NMMDM is calculated, the corresponding figures were 20.1% and 20.4% respectively. This position illustrated that the study area held its position in terms of development in the primary sector if regional factors are taken into consideration.
- The secondary sector (construction, electricity, manufacturing and transport) employed in 1996 some 13.4% of the economically active population. In 2001 this figure declined to 10.3% indicating a contracting share in the local economy.
- The tertiary sector (social, financial, wholesale etc) employed in 1996 some 40.0% of the economically active population in the study area. In 2001 the share of this sector improved to 43.8%.
- Employment in the Community/social/personal industry group dominated the economy of the study area in both 1996 (26.4%) and 2001 (27.6%). This tendency is directly related to the employment of workers in the professional and government services such as teachers and civil servants.
- Agriculture represented both in 1996 (22.1%) and 2001 (26.3%) an important industry group within the local economy. On NMMDM level, the local agricultural sector represented 17.3% and 19.5% of the regional economy.
- The role of mining as an economic industry group remained unchanged on 3.3% in 1996 and 2001 respectively. However, in terms of the regional economy, mining activities in the study area represented some 22.8% in 1996 and 21.5% in 2001 of all such activities in the NMMDM area.

1.11.6 Occupation Structure

Table 1.11.7 shows the occupation structure for the study area in 1996 and 2001.

Table 1.11.7: Occupational Structure in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Occupation group	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Clerks	944	12.0	7.0
Craft/Trade	1714	13.6	12.6
Elementary	5327	15.3	39.2
Legislators/Senior Officials	573	17.8	4.2
Unspecified/Not Economically Classified	0		0.0
Plant/Machine Operators	689	9.7	5.1
Professionals	2132	18.0	15.7
Service Workers	1539	12.9	11.3
Agricultural/Fishery	0		0.0
Technicians	662	11.4	4.9
Undetermined	0		0.0
Total	13580	14.3	100.0
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa L.M.		
Clerks	1306	11.5	7.9
Craft/Trade	1139	12.2	6.9
Elementary	6337	16.4	38.4
Legislators/Senior Officials	690	13.4	4.2
Unspecified/Not Economically Classified	0		0.0
Plant/Machine Operators	877	9.2	5.3
Professionals	766	10.9	4.6
Service Workers	1754	14.2	10.6
Agricultural/Fishery	905	13.8	5.5
Technicians	1996	17.8	12.1
Undetermined	744	17.8	4.5
Total	16514	14.3	100

Source: StatsSA

- In the analysis of the occupational structure of the study area, a distinction should be made between 'white collar' occupations and 'blue collar' occupations. In 1996 some 38.2% of the economically active population was attached to 'white collar' occupations. This implies a 61.8% within 'blue collar' occupations. In 2001 the position changed to 27.3% and 72.7% respectively.
- The occupational structure in the study area is dominated by the elementary occupations (39.2% in 1996 and 38.4% in 2001)
- Employment in professional (15.7% in 1996 and 4.6% in 2001) and service (11.3% in 1996 and 10.6% in 2001) occupations represents the other important occupations contributing to the local economy. These tendencies are directly related to forces operational within the industry groups (sectors) in the local economy.



1.11.7 Transport Movement Profile

Table 1.11.8 illustrates the mode of travel for work and school within the study area for 2001.

Table 1.11.8: Mode of travel for work or school in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM (2001)

2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Mode of travel	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Bicycle	394	9.0	0.3
Bus	2593	14.4	1.9
Car Driver	2725	14.4	2.0
Car Passenger	2549	14.4	1.9
Minibus/Taxi	4338	13.1	3.2
Motorcycle	140	16.3	0.1
Train	132	18.4	0.1
NA	77287	18.4	56.2
Foot	47174	19.0	34.3
Other	105	12.7	0.1
Total	137437	18.0	100

- The lack of passenger transport services in the study area is evident from **Table 1.11.8**.
- The mode of travel used predominantly used for work or school relates to trips by foot (34.3%).
- Minibus/taxi mode represents only 3.2% of trips to work or school. Such trips represent a share of 6.5% of the mode used within the NMMDM area.
- Only 2.0% of trips are undertaken by car drivers whilst 1.9% of trips with private cars relate to passengers. These figures relate to the low levels of private motor vehicle ownership in the study area.

1.11.8 Household Profile

1.11.8.1 Classification of households

Table 1.11.9 illustrates the classification of households within the study area for 1996 and 2001 respectively.

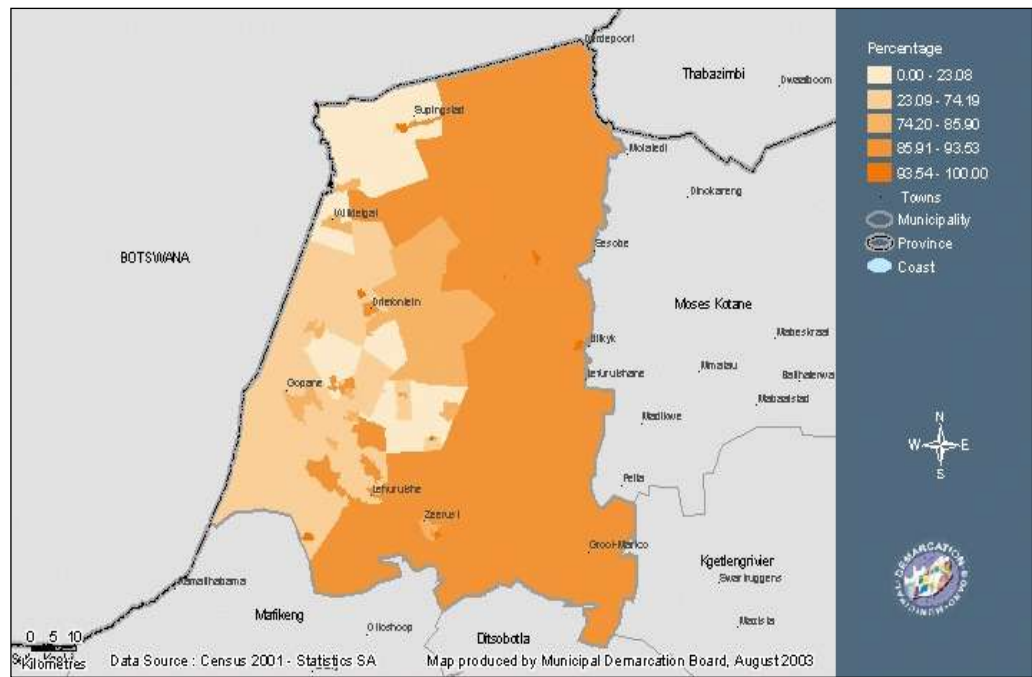
Table 1.11.9: Classification and number of households In the Ramotshere Moiloa LM

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Household category	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Formal	20433	18.0	84.7
Informal	1459	11.8	6.0
Traditional	2160	20.7	9.0
Other	78	21.3	0.3
Total	24130	17.7	100.0
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Formal	26019	17.5	81.3
Informal	2944	15.0	9.2
Traditional	2972	26.1	9.3
Other	53	10.6	0.2
Total	31988	17.8	100

Source: StatsSA

- In 1996 some 84.7% of households in the study area were classified as formal.
- The corresponding figure for 2001 was 81.3%. The cause of this deviation was in the category 'informal housing' that increased from 6.0% of the housing stock in 1996 to 9.2% in 2001.

The geographical presentation of the dwelling types in the study area is shown in **Map 1.11.3**.



1.11.9 Household Size

Table 1.11.10 shows the household size in the study area for 2001.

Table 1.11.10: Household size in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM (2001)

2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Persons	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
1	5990	16.7	18.7
2	4456	18.0	13.9
3	4346	17.8	13.6
4	4555	17.6	14.2
5	3818	17.9	11.9
6	2905	18.8	9.1
7	1990	18.5	6.2
8	1327	18.5	4.1
9	903	18.7	2.8
10 and over	1700	18.1	5.3
Total	31990	17.8	100

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- Some 72.3% of the households in the study area consisted of five family members or less.
- The average household size in the study area is 4.3 persons per household.

The geographical distribution of household sizes in the study area is shown in **Map 1.11.6**. The spatial concentration of households and household size in the study area serves as an important form giving element in the compilation of the SDF.

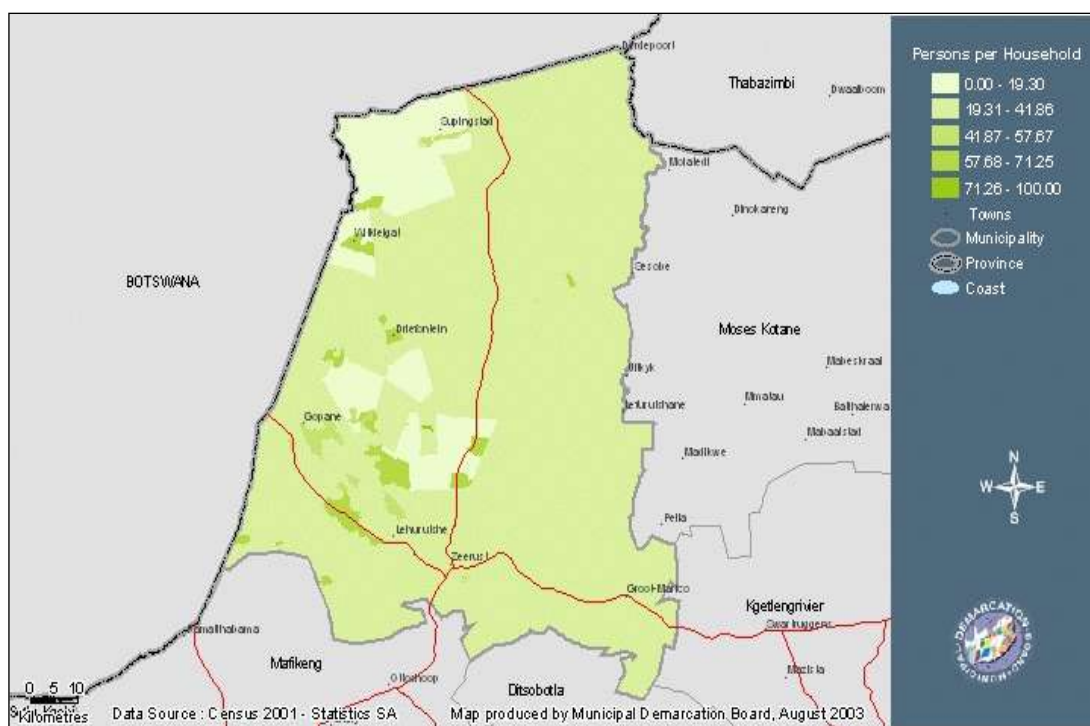
### 1.11.10 Number of rooms

**Table 1.11** shows the number of rooms per dwelling in the study area for 1996 and 2001 respectively.

**Table 1.11: Number of rooms per dwelling unit in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Rooms	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
1	2545	15.8	10.5
2	4592	18.8	19.0
3	3315	20.9	13.7
4	5270	15.2	21.8
5	2982	18.2	12.3
6	2796	19.4	11.5
7	1331	18.4	5.5
8	770	19.5	3.2
9	376	16.4	1.6
10 and over	240	14.8	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24217</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa L.M.		
1	3609	17.9	11.3
2	5743	18.1	18.0
3	4070	19.4	12.7
4	6224	15.1	19.5
5	4002	18.1	12.5
6	3660	18.4	11.4
7	2136	19.6	6.7
8	1268	20.1	4.0
9	646	20.4	2.0
<b>10 and over</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31989</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

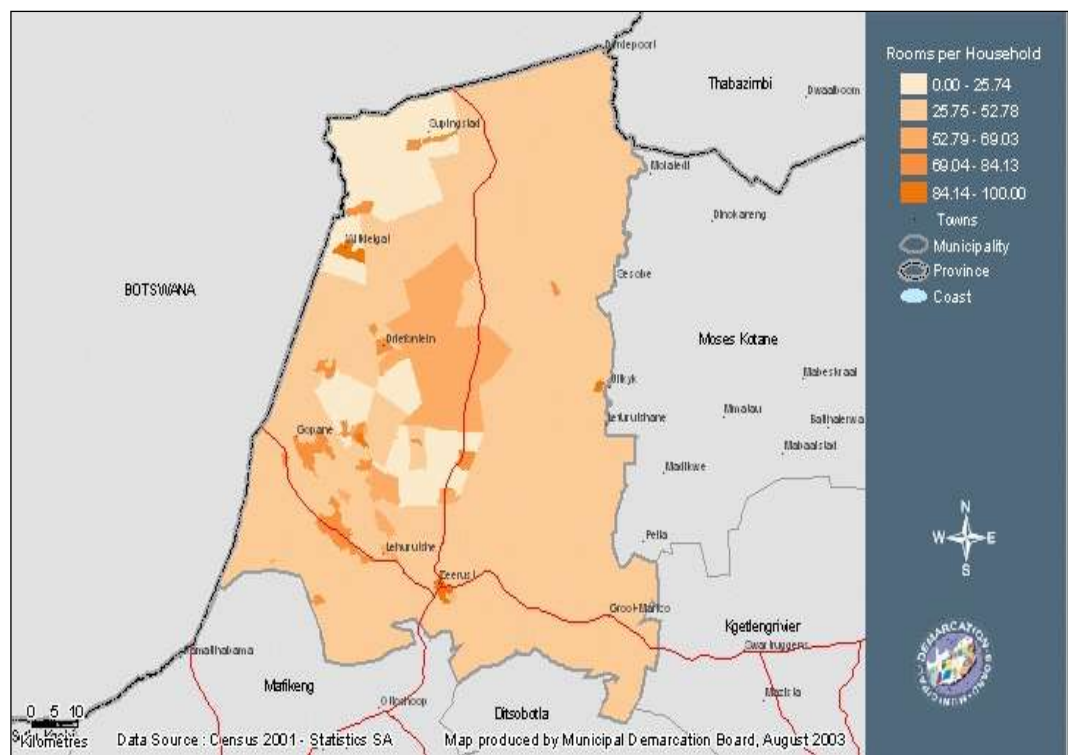
Source: Census 2001 – Statistics



### 1.11.4: Geographical distribution of households in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM

- In 1996 some 65.0% of the household resided in dwellings with four or less rooms. By 2001 the figure changed to 61.5%. This change is indicative of an improvement in the quality of housing stock if matched to households per number of rooms.

- The spatial distribution characteristics of number of rooms per household are illustrated in **Map 1.11.5**.



**Map 1.11.5: Geographical distribution of rooms per household in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

**1.11.11 Infrastructure and service delivery profile**

**1.11.11.1 Sources of energy for lighting**

**Table 1.12** illustrates the sources of energy for lighting within the study area (1996 and 2001).

**Table 1.12: Sources of energy for lighting in Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM	1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM
Energy source	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Electricity	7899	15.6	32.7
Gas	67	15.7	0.3
Paraffin	3073	23.7	12.7
Candles	13075	17.9	54.2
Solar	0		0.0
Other	7	53.8	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24121</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>100</b>
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM	2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM
Electricity	22356	17.5	69.9
Gas	30	19.2	0.1
Paraffin	510	12.0	1.6
Candles	8943	18.9	28.0
Solar	58	20.8	0.2
Other	91	19.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31988</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

The following conclusions can be deduced from the contents of the table and the diagram:

- In 1996 some 32.7% of the households in the study area had access to electricity as source of energy for lighting. In 2001 the position improved to 69.9%.
- Paraffin was used by 12.7% of households as source of energy for lighting in 1996. The figure changed to 1.6% in 2001. This tendency can be ascribed directly to improved access to electricity as source of energy during that period.

- A similar tendency exists in the case of the use of candles as source of energy for lighting in the study area. In 1996 some 54.2% of the households were using candles opposed to the decreased figure of 28.0% in 2001.

#### 1.11.11.2 Refuse services

**Table 1.13** illustrates the data relating to access to refuse services within the study area.

**Table 1.11.13: Refuse services within the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Service	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Munic Weekly	3629	11.8	15.1
Munic Other	124	7.3	0.5
Communal Dump	851	17.3	3.5
Own Dump	17991	20.2	75.0
No Disposal	1397	14.6	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23992</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100</b>
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Munic Weekly	5491	12.9	17.2
Munic Other	57	3.6	0.2
Communal Dump	486	8.9	1.5
Own Dump	23882	20.6	74.7
No Disposal	2073	14.4	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31989</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- From **Table 1.11. 13** the under provision of refuse services in the study area is evident. In 1996 some 15.1% of households had access to municipal refuse services. By 2001 the position changed to 17.2%. The nature of the settlement pattern in the study area plays an important role in the provision of such services.
- In 1996 approximately 75.0% of households had access to own refuse dumps. By 2001 the position changed to 74.7%. This situation is alarming as it holds the potential to pollute groundwater resources and thus a threat to the health of the various communities.

#### 1.11.11.3 Sanitation services

**Table 1.11.14** shows the level of sanitation services within the study area for 1996 and 2001 respectively.

**Table 1.11.14: Level of sanitation services in the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

1996	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
System	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Flush Toilet	4117	13.7	17.0
Flush septic tank	0		0.0
Chemical toilet	0		0.0
VIP	0		0.0
Pit latrine	18576	19.9	76.7
Bucket latrine	365	5.9	1.5
None	1163	15.4	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>24221</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100</b>
2001	Ramotshere Moiloa LM		
Flush Toilet	5952	13.1	18.6
Flush septic tank	1040	25.3	3.3
Chemical toilet	324	10.2	1.0
VIP	6291	24.8	19.7
Pit latrine	15335	18.9	47.9
Bucket latrine	330	7.2	1.0
None	2716	16.7	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31988</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- Some 17.0% of households in 1996 had access to flush toilet systems. By 2001 this figure improved slightly to 18.6%.
- Pit latrines were utilised by 76.7% of households in the study area in 1996. By 2001 the position improved as 47.9% of households had access to pit latrine systems.

#### 1.11.11.4 Telephone services

**Table 1.11.15** shows the access to telephone services by households in the study area for 1996 and 2001 respectively.

**Table 1.15: Access to telephone services by households in Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

<b>1996</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
System	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Telephone and Cellphone in Dwelling	0	0.0	0.0
Telephone only in Dwelling	2750	20.4	11.4
Cellphone	0	0.0	0.0
Neighbour	2571	30.2	10.6
Public Telephone	6550	16.7	27.1
Other – Nearby	1734	16.2	7.2
Other - Not Nearby	3184	33.7	13.2
No Access	7401	23.5	30.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24190</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
Telephone and Cellphone in Dwelling	1712	15.0	5.4
Telephone only in Dwelling	2494	24.2	7.8
Cellphone	4942	14.0	15.4
Neighbour	3461	28.3	10.8
Public Telephone	13750	18.8	43.0
Other – Nearby	1284	16.4	4.0
Other - Not Nearby	780	9.2	2.4
No Access	3566	16.9	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31989</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- Some 30.6% of households in the study area in 1996 had no access to telephone services. In 2001 this figure improved to 11.1%
- Access to telephone services either in terms of cellphone technology or the impact of services by the Government's awarding of a second land line operator predicts that such services will continue to improve in the study area.
- Planning and distribution of cellphone masts and other land line and broadband technology based on the outcome of this SDF will assist in improving the current level of services.



#### 1.11.11.5 Access to water

**Table 1.11.16** illustrates the access of households in the study area to water services.

**Table 1.11.16: Access to water within the Ramotshere Moiloa LM**

<b>1996</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
	census figures	% horizontal	% vertical
Households			
Dwelling	3631	10.2	15.0
Inside Yard	2482	11.7	10.2
Community Stand	14674	30.6	60.6
Community stand over 200m	0		0.0
Borehole	2322	10.3	9.6
Spring	617	28.6	2.5
Rain Tank	330	13.4	1.4
Dam/Pool/Stagnant Water	0		0.0
River/Stream	0		0.0
Water Vendor	0		0.0
Other	168	3.2	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>24224</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>Ramotshere Moiloa LM</b>		
Dwelling	3397	10.5	10.6
Inside Yard	10592	23.8	33.1
Community Stand	8291	25.1	25.9
Community stand over 200m	7651	25.4	23.9
Borehole	817	3.1	2.6
Spring	22	9.0	0.1
Rain Tank	40	5.3	0.1
Dam/Pool/Stagnant Water	47	9.0	0.1
River/Stream	166	13.2	0.5
Water Vendor	115	2.9	0.4
Other	851	12.7	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>31989</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001 – Statistics

- In 1996 some 15.0% of households had access to water inside dwellings. In 2001 the position worsened to 10.6%.
- However, in 1996 some 9.6% of households were reliant on boreholes as a source of water supply. By 2001 this figure decreased to 2.6%. This development is indication of the success of programmes to improve access to water services in the study area.

## **1.12 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, section 73 outlines several requirements which municipalities must ensure in the fulfillment of their duties. Of specific importance is the provision of municipal services, which must be environmentally sustainable. Furthermore, the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation (No. R 796 of Aug 2001) promulgated in terms of the Municipal Systems Act requires a "strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial framework of the IDP prepared by a municipality to be carried out".

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for RMLM was developed in 2007, from which the following key environmental management issues have been identified:

### **(a) GEOMORPHOLOGY**

#### **Geology**

The geology of RMLM primarily consists of rock types associated with four major geological groups, i.e. the Witwatersrand, Ventersdorp and Transvaal Supergroups and the Bushveld complex. Sediments and volcanic rock from Witwatersrand Supergroup are found in the northern parts of the municipal area, while basaltic and andesitic lava from the Ventersdorp Supergroup are found in the southwestern parts. The biggest part of the municipal area is covered by dolomite, limestone, iron formation, shale and quartzite sediments from the Transvaal sequence with limited intrusions from the in the vicinity of the Bushveld complex (Ramotshere Moiloa SEA, 2007). From a health and safety perspective dolomitic areas are prone to formation of sinkholes. For this reason the placement of settlements in this area should be strongly discouraged. Furthermore, the overabstraction of groundwater through extensive irrigation should also be avoided since this is a contributing factor in the formation of sinkholes.

#### **Soils**

The State of Environment Report for North West Province (NWSOER, 2002) identifies 17 different soil classes for RMLM. Large patches of deep sandy soils occur on the plains of the central and southern parts of the municipality, while smaller patches occur in north-eastern plains of the Dwarsberg. The northern parts and the valleys of the western parts of the municipal area are dominated by sandy soils underlain by clay plinthic layer. Predominantly rocky and shallow (Glenrosa and Mispah) soils with outcropping characteristics characterise the hilly northern and southwestern parts of the municipal area.

### **(b) CLIMATE**

#### **Temperature**

The absolute maximum temperatures of Zeerust are in excess of 40,6°C (SoER, 2002). The absolute minimums recorded varies between -3,3°C and -7,8°C. The days with temperatures below freezing is still in the order of 23 to 32, but days with temperatures of less than -2,5°C are less than on the Highveld.

#### **Precipitation**

Rainfall is highest in the south part of the municipal area. However, the degree variability inherent in a summer rainfall regime is evident in the recorded annual maxima of over 1000 mm, and recorded minima of below 400mm (RMLM SEA, 2007). Drought statistics shows that between 1920 and 1984 relatively severe droughts occurred about one year in every three years on average in the Leburutse area (Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 1986). Zeerust

receives on average 57,1 days with thunder and only 1,1 days with hail, while Marico have on average 46,3 days with thunder and 1,2 with hail (SoER, 2002).

## **Air Quality**

The National Environment Management: Air Quality Act no. 39 of 2004 indicate following as being the responsibilities of the municipalities:

- Air quality management plan to be developed by the municipality and attached as part of the IDP
- The municipality to appoint an air quality officer
- The municipality is responsible for enforcement, and in so doing will need to monitor performance and report to the province
- The municipality should design and implement air quality monitoring standards

There are no major industries that operate in the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality, therefore, the impact of emissions on air quality is minimal. However, the emissions from small scale brick making operations and use of fossil fuels cannot be underestimated.

Therefore, climate and air quality should be important considerations in the regional development of the Ramotshere Moiloa for the following reasons:

- Health: Apart from its contribution to life support, through the regional and local climate, air quality is a fundamental aspect of human health and wellbeing, and needs to be managed accordingly.
- Tourism: Climate has been identified as the key factor influencing the development and expansion of tourism activities.
- Economic development: Climate is a strong modulator of agricultural activity primarily through the supply of rain and energy, which also influence industrial and economic development by controlling the hydrologic regime and hence the supply of water.

### **1.13 WATER RESOURCES**

Water resource management is the key issue for Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality. Not only is this a water scarce area, but various special water features such as pans and dolomitic eyes occur and needs to be protected. The transfer of water to Botswana is an issue which raises discontent. The possibility of using that water for local development is also a possible strategy to increase water availability in the area. Apart from Upper Marico, the water quality in the municipal area is also poor (Ramotshere Moiloa SDF, 2008). Some of the major water management challenges in RMLM include:

- ✓ Distance from water: Currently the ideal is that water should be supplied at a distance of no more than 200 m from its users, but boreholes are sometimes as far as 1.5 km and even further away from the farthest points which they serve in the village.
- ✓ Geographic constraints: The rocky soil necessitates expensive blasting operations to lay water pipes and the undulating landscapes often requires water to be pumped uphill.
- ✓ Demographics: The balance of water provision between the densely populated and sparsely populated areas.
- ✓ Maintenance and infrastructure: It is sometimes expensive to repair damaged water pumps and breached earthen dams.
- ✓ Cost recovery: Some residents are generally unwilling to pay for water services.

RMLM forms part of the Limpopo-Olifants drainage system and all its rivers and tributaries drain northward (Middleton et al, 1982 in Van Niekerk and du Pisani, 2004). One of the two bigger rivers, the Marico River of which the western tributaries stretches into Lehurutshe drains into the Limpopo River, and the other the Notwane River, drains away into Botswana. This region is part of the major recently demarcated Crocodile (West) Marico Catchment.

The Municipality has number of surface water that supplies the communities. These include:

- ✓ The Molatedi Gaborone Water Supply Scheme located in the extreme northern parts of the municipality. This scheme provides water to the Derdepoort and Kopfontein Border Post communities through local water treatments at both these settlements. It also supplies water to Gaborone and Botswana.
- ✓ The Ngotwane Water Supply Scheme provides water to the communities of Ga-Seane, Lobatleng, Rietgat, Tsholofelo and Driefontein.
- ✓ The Motswedi Water Supply abstracts water from the Sehujwane Dam, whereafter water is treated at the Motswedi Water treatment Works. This scheme supplies water to the communities of Reagile, Borakalalo, Motswedi, Gopane East, Gopane West and Sebalagane.

#### **1.14 HABITAT AND BIODIVERSITY**

Biodiversity and ecosystems provide a range of ecological services, which are in essence life-supporting processes essential to fulfilling human needs as well as those of all life on Earth.

There is little doubt that the effects of human activities exert severe pressure on biodiversity, ecosystems and habitat diversity in Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality. These include land and habitat transformation, soil degradation, overgrazing of natural veld, bush encroachment, deforestation, water abstraction and water quality deterioration, widespread use of insecticides and other toxins in the agricultural sector and other forms of pollution from industry, informal settlements and several other urban sources.

Of the 10 vegetation types for the area, three are considered vulnerable and they include Moot Plains Bushveld, Mafikeng Bushveld and the Cartletonville Dolomitic Grassland (Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality SDF, 2008).

According to the study conducted by the South Africa National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI, 1999), area in Lehurutshe has high soil degradation index (North West Province Environment Outlook, 2008). In this area both the cropland and grazing lands are affected by wind and water erosion. It is also, a common knowledge that *Dichrostachys Cinerea* is problematic in Lehurutshe (North West Province Environment Outlook, 2008).

Erosion is mainly very low to low in all vegetation types, however moderate in some areas of Moot Plains Bushveld (Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality SEA, 2007). Imported or alien tree plantations like pine and eucalyptus are quite common. Aliens have had detrimental effects on the indigenous plant and animal life and are an added strain on already scarce water resources.

### 1.15 NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

This Annexure describes the natural and cultural heritage resources in the area.

#### (a) Natural heritage resources

According to the North West Spatial Development Framework and Zoning Plan the following natural heritage resources can be found in the study area:

##### **Formally protected areas:**

- Madikwe Game Reserve (see North West Tourism and Parks Board, 2007)

The 60,000-hectare Madikwe Game Reserve, established in 1991, has been developed as a premier game reserve with very high tourism potential. A successful conservation plan has created this exceptional wildlife reservation for the preservation of a unique wilderness area of Kalahari thornveld. The reserve has a wide diversity of habitats, ranging from the perennial Marico River to large open plains with steep cliffs on the Rant van Tweedepoort, boulder-strewn koppies and the Dwarsberg mountain range. The varied vegetation reflects the interplay of the low rainfall (~540mm per annum), complex geology (such as dolomites, Bushveld Igneous Complex, etc), broken topography (inselbergs, Dwarsberg Mountains, plains, and the perennial Marico River) and diverse soil formations. Madikwe, which is a transition zone between the Kalahari thornveld and bushveld ecological regions of Southern Africa, is host to many game and bird species. An extensive restocking programme of game species has been implemented. The North West Parks Board, following a people-based wildlife conservation approach aimed at benefiting local communities, manages it. The primary objective of the Madikwe Game Reserve is to stimulate ecologically sustainable economic activity based on wildlife through joint venture operations involving the Parks Board, private sector and local people for the benefit of the people of the region. Madikwe is run as a three-way partnership between the State, local communities and the private sector. It is not solely a protected area or tourism destination, but also a social and economic core around which the development of the region can be based. An exciting development is the creation of the 'Heritage Park' conservation corridor that will join Madikwe and Pilanesberg, creating a prime eco-tourism destination.

- The Marico Bosveld Nature Reserve, indicated on maps, does not exist as a demarcated protected area.
- Klein Marico Poort – a municipal game reserve and environmental education centre just outside Zeerust.

**(b) Private game farms:**

- 56 listed in the Ramotshere Moiloa (formerly Zeerust) district

**Natural heritage sites without formal protected status:**

- Dinokana springs (Oog van Dinokana) - an attractive and interesting geological feature.
- Derdepoort limestone cave – largely unexplored.
- Marico Eye - dolomitic eye used by diving clubs.  
25km south of Groot Marico. Sometimes regarded as the source of the Limpopo River.
- Scenic routes – most of the district consists of rolling hills, and forms a mosaic of mixed bushveld, thornveld on the slopes and farmland. There are prominent geographical features such as the Dwarsberge and the Groot Marico River. Because of the natural beauty stretches of the roads (e.g. parts of the road between Zeerust and Gaborone, Groot Marico and Zeerust, or Zeerust and Mafikeng) can be classified as “scenic routes”.

**(c) Cultural heritage resources**

**Stone Age**

**Historical background**

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2,000,000 – 150,000 BP (Before Present)

Middle Stone Age (MSA) 50,000 – 30,000 BP

Late Stone Age (LSA) 30,000 BP - c. AD 200

Hominids who lived in prehistoric times and during the ESA, like those found at Sterkfontein, Taung and elsewhere, must have resided in this area. Hunter-gatherers, e.g. the San, who in terms of their economy and social organisation are usually associated with the Stone Age, left their marks on the countryside during the MSA and LSA, but continued to live in southern Africa after the end of the Stone Age and co-existed with Iron Age societies. Today scattered stone tools and rock paintings are evidence of their existence.

**Stone Age sites in the study area**

In publications the San people make mention of rock paintings, but none of these are listed by SAHRA. There seems to be a need of a comprehensive Stone Age archaeological survey of the district.

**Iron Age**

**Historical background**

Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000

Late Iron Age (LIA) AD 1000 - AD 1830

The first iron-using and iron-working cultures started moving south of the Limpopo in the first millennium. Migration and interaction with Khoisan peoples occurred. By 1500 the Sotho-Tswana peoples had acquired their distinctive cultural and structural characteristics. Between 1500 and the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the dispersal of the Sotho-Tswana was characterised by the fragmentation of chiefdoms into lineage-clusters.

From the Tswana heartland in the northwest Bahurutshe, Bakwena, Bakgatla, Batlhaping, Batlokwa and Barolong chiefdoms scattered in all directions, settling over a large area. Over a period of centuries dynamic processes of intermingling and acculturation between earlier inhabitants and newly-arrived groups shaped societies in this part of the interior of South Africa. Cattle herding was the main economic activity of the Sotho-Tswana peoples, but there is also evidence of intense metal production among Tswana communities of the time. The extent of iron and copper working indicates that production was surplus to local needs (Legassick, 1972: 106, 119, 121; Parsons, 1995a: 304; Parsons, 1995b: 323, 328).

The period between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was marked in the interior of South Africa by an “increasingly general crisis” during which local conflicts escalated and became more violent. Various factors contributed to this situation. The increase in the scale and intensity of violence necessitated a political restructuring into larger political units with stronger military organisation. By the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the process on the highveld of the division of chiefdoms into separate and autonomous units had given way to a process of amalgamation of communities into larger political and military alliances (Omer-Cooper, 1972: 212; Parsons, 1995a: 304, 305; Hall, 1995: 312; Manson, 1995: 358-9; Legassick, 1972: 106-107).

An alternative defensive settlement strategy, combining aggregation into bigger communities and movement to hill-top defensive positions, was needed for protection against attacks in times of strife. This is regarded as the cause of the rapid growth during the 18<sup>th</sup> century in the size of Tswana settlements. Larger settlements, some of which can be classified as ‘megasites’, e.g. Kaditshwene in our study area, started emerging. A feature of these settlements was that they were built on hill-tops or in ravines in locations that were defensible against attacks by enemies. Migration from low-lying plains to more defensible hill-top retreats (called *Qhobosheane* in Sotho) would continue to the end of the *difaqane* (Hall, 1995: 311-312; Parsons, 1995b: 336; Lane, 2004: 282).

## **Iron Age sites in the study area**

### **• Kaditshwene Ruins (Tswenyane Mountains)**

Located between Zeerust and the Madikwe Game Reserve this is the largest Iron Age stone-built city in South Africa. In 1820 this city was larger than Cape Town. It was the manufacturing, trading and cultural capital of the Bahurutshe from before 1600 to 1823, when it was destroyed and abandoned. It is one of the main archaeological sites in the North West Province and in South Africa and has been extensively researched, e.g. by Boeyens (2006). SAHRA has applied for National Heritage Site status for Kaditshwene. Although there is potential for tourism development here on a scale perhaps similar to Great Zimbabwe, there are problems (e.g. with regard to access) which have prevented co-ordinated development plans for the site. In post-apartheid South Africa this is the type of site that needs to be showcased as an example of the rich heritage of previously disadvantaged communities. It could be made accessible to the public in

such a way that the heritage resource is protected and conserved. The construction of an interpretation centre or museum would be advisable.

- **Marula Kop**

A hill-top stone-placing which dates from an Iron Age settlement with stone terracing.

- **Abjaterskop And Dwarsberg Hills**

Numerous ancient iron and copper mines, and many Iron Age stone-built settlements.

- **Jacobsdal**

An Iron Age settlement excavated by Revil Mason, near Mosega.

## **19<sup>th</sup> century**

### **Historical background**

During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, at a time when white hunting parties, missionaries and adventurers started migrating through the trans-Vaal, events related to the *difaqane* and the Great Trek occurred here. During the 1820s and 1830s a succession of invasions and conflicts, called the *difaqane*, radically altered the settlement patterns of Sotho-Tswana societies. The *difaqane* (literally meaning wars caused by wandering hordes) was the last great event in the traditional history of the Bantu speaking peoples of southern Africa before white immigrants started settling permanently in the interior. Mzilikazi was the major disturber of the Tswana chiefdoms. His Ndebele came into conflict with groups of the Bafokeng, Barolong, Bakwena and Bahurutshe. Chiefdoms were uprooted and forced to resettle in more secure areas. Some groups permanently abandoned their former lands and others remained in the traditional Sotho-Tswana area. Later they would return and try to rebuild their former settlements (Lye, 1972: 191-195; Etherington, 2001: 159, 167).

During the years 1836-1838 a few thousand Dutch-speaking people, mainly farmers, left the Eastern Cape with the intention of permanently settling in the interior, away from British control. Most of them eventually settled in what would later become the Orange Free State and Transvaal. The Voortrekker men, mounted and armed, introduced a military capability superior to that of the African peoples in the interior, precisely at a time when the potential for resistance to their intrusion had been reduced by the *difaqane*. When the Voortrekkers arrived most of the Late Iron Age settlements had been abandoned, mainly as a result of violence in the pre-*difaqane* and *difaqane* periods (see Etherington, 2001: 243).

The Voortrekkers formed alliances with Batlhaping, Barolong, Bataung and Bahurutshe chiefs, who had suffered at the hands of Mzilikazi and who pinned their hopes on Boer horses and guns to regain lost cattle and territory. In January 1837, under the joint command of Potgieter and Gerrit Maritz, the allied forces launched an attack on Mosega, one of Mzilikazi's strongholds. About 500 Ndebele were killed and 7000 cattle driven off. Further attacks against him by the Griqua, Kora, Zulu and Boers induced Mzilikazi to move north of the Limpopo in search of a safer home. The defeat of Mzilikazi meant that his domination of the western highveld was ended and that the balance of military power in the region was permanently changed in favour of the Boer immigrants (Etherington, 2001: 252-256).

After Mzilikazi had been driven out, Voortrekker farmers started settling permanently north of the Vaal River, from the 1840s also in the Marico area, and groups of Tswana refugees started drifting back to their former homelands. Potgieter, called 'Ndeleka' by the chiefs and 'king of the blacks' by other trekkers, maintained good relations with the black allies who had supported him against Mzilikazi. He and other Voortrekker leaders reached agreements with some of the chiefs of scattered Tswana groups, e.g. with Chief Moiloa, who then settled with his people at Dinokana. The Voortrekkers brought with them a system of land tenure that was based on title deeds, which would enable them to inscribe their territorial claims on maps. Their appropriation of the land would serve as the foundation of white domination, which would last almost to the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see e.g. Grönum, 1987: 175, 182-183; Lye and Murray, 1980: 60).



As white farmers occupied most of the Marico area the frontier of the Voortrekker expansion became a volatile region. The Boers and the African people were both pastoral-agricultural societies and wished to gain control over land and natural resources. The competition for resources between the two groups, with the British also getting involved in the Bechuanaland region to the west, made for sporadic conflicts.

White penetration in the 19<sup>th</sup> century also included the activities of Christian missionaries at missions scattered across the region.

A church was built on Casper Coetzee's farm. Growing around the parish the town of Zeerust (the abbreviated form of Coetzee's Rust) was established in the 1860s.

### **19<sup>th</sup> century heritage sites in the study area**

#### **At Dinokana in Lehurutshe (formerly Moiloo's Reserve)**

- **Ikalafeng Monument**

Under their Chief Ikalafeng the Bahurutshe briefly resisted Boer hegemony in the region. One form of their defiance was the construction of a fortification around Dinokana. General Joubert, representing the Transvaal government, ordered the Bahurutshe ba ga Moiloo to demolish the fortifications and pile the debris stones to form a monument. This incident happened in 1867. The Boers called it "Vredeskoppie" (hill of peace) to symbolise peace between the Bahurutshe and the Boers.

- **Dinokana Church**

An old Lutheran Church (built around 1890) with an interesting interior - brass candelabra, ornately carved wooden pulpit and canopy. Outside is a small bell tower, made in Germany in 1885 and inscribed in Setswana and German.

- **The Old Lutheran (Hermannsburg) Mission**

The mission was established in 1859 to serve the Bahurutshe of Chief Moiloo. The graves of the first missionaries, the Jansens, are here.

North of the Zeerust-Lobatse road

- **Gopane (Mabotsa)**

David Livingstone's first mission station 1834-1846. There is a stone monument and ruins.

South of Zeerust on the road to Mafikeng

- **Mosega**

Mzilikazi's military headquarters in the 1830s at a site that had been a missionary station (Zendelings Post). The Battle of Mosega took place on 17 January 1837, when the Voortrekkers and their allies attacked the Ndebele. There is a memorial commemorating this important historical event.

#### **Groot Marico area (see Marico Tourism, 2007).**

- **Silkaatskop / Egabeni**

North of Groot Marico on the road to Derdepoort. Mzilikazi's camp here was attacked by Potgieter and his allies in November 1837, forcing Mzilikazi to migrate north to Zimbabwe. There is a monument.

- **Old Water Mill**

A National Monument (i.e. a Provincial Heritage Site in the new dispensation) on the farm Naauwpoort.

- Livingstone's Well  
At the Vleifontein Mission Station in the Madikwe Game Reserve.
- Jameson route  
In 1895 the small military force taking part in the infamous Jameson Raid passed through the Marico region. The route is not marked.
- Draaifontein  
South of Groot Marico. Old cemetery – oldest slate headstones in the region, dating from the 1860s. Also historic objects in the possession of Mr Piet van Niekerk (e.g. old wagon and blacksmith shop).

### **In Zeerust**

The following cultural heritage resources commemorating Voortrekker heroes:

- Potgieter Statue (corner of Hendrik Potgieter and Sarel Cilliers Streets)  
A memorial in honour of Andries Hendrik Potgieter (1792-1852).
- Voortrekker Memorial  
Stone memorial in the shape of a pyramid built during the 1938 Voortrekker Centenary.]

### **20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries**

#### **Historical background**

Archaeological evidence of residential, social and economic activities during the 20<sup>th</sup> century is abundant. Many of these sites have archaeological significance and research potential. Quite a number of the historical archaeological sites in the study area are related to specific historical events and periods. In terms of tangible cultural heritage resources from the 20<sup>th</sup> century the following events are noteworthy: the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), sometimes called the South African War; farming and mining activities in the district; the development of towns (Groot Marico, Zeerust, Dinokana, Lehurutshe); resistance against the pass laws in the 1950s (see Charles Hooper's book *Brief authority*); the establishment of the Bophuthatswana homeland and resistance to it (e.g. at Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein); post-1994 developments. Apart from structures such as buildings, monuments and museums, other sources, e.g. photographs, anecdotes, museum exhibits and printed sources serve to clarify aspects of 20<sup>th</sup> century history in the district. Memory is the main ingredient of oral traditions. Stories about the old way of life and traditions have been handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth.

This oral history forms part of the intangible heritage of the people, which may also include songs, music, dance, beliefs, legends and cultural processes. Families who have lived here for generations have their own stories to tell. These stories need to be recorded.

#### **20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century heritage sites in the study area In Zeerust**

- **Zeerust Museum**  
Cultural-history museum with objects from the region.

- **Anglo-Boer War memorial**

6.5 meter needle unveiled in the 1990s.

- **War memorials**

There is a memorial commemorating the “sons and daughters of Marico” who died during the border war in the 1970s and 1980s. There is also a historic armoured vehicle.

### **Groot Marico area**

- **Kleinfontein/Driefontein Monument**

25km outside Groot Marico. Anglo-Boer War battle site, where the Boers temporarily halted the western advance of the British. The British suffered ten times more casualties than the Boers. The monument has been vandalised.

- **Anglo-Boer War military cemetery**

There is a military cemetery with British war graves just outside Groot Marico.

- **Derdepoort**

Anglo-Boer War battle site. Next to Marico River on the border of the Madikwe Game Reserve with Botswana. The Battle of Derdepoort took place on 26 November 1899.

- **Manual telephone exchange**

Still in use in Groot Marico.

- **Herman Charles Bosman cultural heritage resources**

A living cultural heritage around the person of Herman Charles Bosman, the famous 20<sup>th</sup> century author, who popularised the people of the Marico in his novels and short stories. There is a Herman Charles Bosman Living Museum. On its site a replica of the Herman Charles Bosman farm school has been constructed. It is a replica of a school built in the 1920s, where Bosman taught, originally near Abjaterskop. There is also a Herman Charles Bosman Literary Society (with the actor Patrick Mynhardt, famous for re-enacting Oom Schalk Lourens, a H.C. Bosman character, as honorary member).

- **“Mampoer” culture**

Farmers in the Groot Marico distill white spirit (called “Mampoer”) in the traditional way. Tours and events are organised around this activity.

- **Kortkloof Village**

Kortkloof Cultural Village is dedicated to the Tswana culture and focusing on the traditional Tswana crafts.

- **Art Factory - Groot Marico**

Items in clay, wood and leather, as well as needlework and artwork, can be found in the Art Factory. These items are made by 30 different crafters.

### **1.16 CONSERVATION**

Informally protected areas such as conservancies, privately-owned game reserves, game ranches and farms and game camps are a rapidly growing form of conservation in Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality.

Molopo Eye Conservancy is one of the Conservancies established in the area (SoER, 2002). It is to be stressed that conservancies are not only concerned with the conservation of a particular resource but with the protection of environment as a whole. The main idea is to get private landowners, land users or the community involved in the management of their environment, in order to foster an awareness of their living environment.

### **1.17 CONCLUSIONS**

From the information above, one can see that the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is but a small contributor to the North West economy. The average person in the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is slightly worse off than the average South African person if measured in terms per capita incomes. As is the case with most of the other local municipalities in South Africa, the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is marred by high poverty rates, inequalities in the distribution of income between various population subgroups, and unemployment. Poverty and unemployment in South Africa are often rural phenomena, and given that many of the inhabitants in this local municipality reside in rural areas, both poverty and unemployment are quite high.

As far as inequalities are concerned the preceding discussion suggests that much of the overall inequality is driven by inequalities between racial groups. Inequality among agricultural households contributes about 30% to overall inequality in the province.



## SECTION 2. – STRATEGIES PHASE

### 2.1 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

PRIORITY AREA	ISSUES	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>WATER</b>	Lack of Bulk Water Supply, Internal Reticulation and House Connections	Provide Water	Conduct Feasibility studies) (both surface & ground water)	All wards except ward 16
	Community members responsible for the maintenance of infrastructure not permanent		Persuade Botshelo Water and the District Municipality to absorb the volunteers responsible for the maintenance of water infrastructure	All wards except ward 15 & 16
	Poor quality of drinking water		Implement purification systems	All
	Non implementation of the Free Basic Water Policy		Persuade the water providers to implement the Free Basic Water policy	All the ward except parts of ward 12, 13, 15, 16 & 17
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>SANITATION</b>	Lack of access to basic level of sanitation	Provide Sanitation	Lobby for funds to ensure the provision of sanitation facilities	All wards except ward 15 & 16
	Lack of basic services to the existing stands		Request for funding through MIG to ensure the installation of such services on the stands	Ward 15, 16 and 17
	Lack of storm water and drainage systems		Lobby for funds to address the identified problem	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	Lack of electricity bulk infrastructure and internal reticulation	Provide Electricity	Identify areas without electricity and lobby for funds from ESKOM and the Department of Minerals and Energy	All the wards
	Lack of public lighting facilities in the municipal area		Lobby for funds to ensure the installation of Street and High Mast Lights	All the wards
	Non implementation of the Free Basic Electricity Policy		Persuade ESKOM to provide FBE to communities	All the wards except for parts of ward 12, 13, 15 and 16
	Electricity installation fee not affordable		Develop Strategies of paying the installation fee over a certain period	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>HOUSING</b>	Lack of housing	Facilitate the provision of housing	Housing construction	All the wards

PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
ROADS	Lack of access to proper local and provincial roads	Maintain and Upgrade Roads	Lobby for funds to tar the municipal and provincial roads	All the wards
	Poor conditions of the gravel roads		Lobby for funds to improve the quality of the gravel roads	All the wards
	Poor access to other areas due to lack of bridges		Lobby for funds to construct bridges	All the wards
	Existing tarred roads full of potholes		Lobby for funds to resurface the existing roads	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
HEALTH FACILITIES	Shortage of clinics in the municipality	Facilitate the provision of Health Services and Facilities	Facilitate the construction of clinics in the municipal area	All the Wards
	Poor conditions of the existing health facilities/clinics		Lobby for funds to upgrade the existing health facilities	All the wards except ward 16
	Poor relationship between the health practitioners and the community		Facilitate Batho Pele Principles Courses	All the wards
	Shortage of nurses at Clinics		Engage the Department of Health to appoint sufficient staff at the clinics	All the wards
	Shortage of medicines in the clinics		Negotiate with the Department of Health to ensure enough supply of medicines at the clinics	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
HIV/AIDS	High level of HIV/AIDS infections	Facilitate the campaigns against HIV/AIDS and provision of ARV's	Initiate HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and programmes	All the wards
	Lack of provision of Antiretroviral at Hospitals		Persuade the Department of Health to make ARV's available at all health facilities	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	Lack of stadiums and community halls in the municipality	Maintain and Upgrade Social Facilities	Lobby for funds to ensure the construction of stadiums and MPCC's in the wards	All the wards
	Lack of maintenance of existing community facilities. E.g. Community Halls, Traditional Offices, and Stadiums		Employ community members to ensure the maintenance of the identified facilities	All the wards
	Lack of furniture and maintenance equipments for the community facilities		Lobby for funds to purchase the identified items for the community facilities	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
EDUCATION	Lack of schools in the municipality	Facilitate the construction of schools by the Department of Education	Lobby for funds to construct and upgrade the schools in the municipality	All the wards
	Lack of sanitation and electricity in the schools	Ensure the provision of electricity and water at the identified schools	Lobby for funds for the installation of electricity and water in the schools	All the wards except ward 15 & 16

PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>PUBLIC TRANSPORT</b>	Lack of public transport in some of the wards	Facilitate the accessibility of public transport	Engage the Taxi Association and Bus Service to ensure the availability of public transport at the identified areas	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>TELECOMMUNICATION &amp; POSTAL SERVICES</b>	Lack of network reception	Ensure easy access to all networks of all service providers	Engage SABC, Vodacom, Cell C and MTN	All the wards
	Lack of public phones	Ensure the availability of public phones in all the wards	Engage TELKOM to ensure that public telephones are installed at safer places	All the wards
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>	Lack of compliance with environmental legislation; lack of education and awareness on environmental issues in communities; Inadequate awareness on environmental calendar days; poor environmental governance and coordination; unlicensed landfill sites; degradation of biodiversity	Provide Environmental Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop plans to conserve biodiversity and proper management of heritage sites</li> <li>- Involve NWDACERD for community workshops on environmental issues</li> <li>- Establish environmental forums and clubs</li> <li>- Make a database of all stakeholders concerning environmental management</li> <li>- Develop, adopt and enforce by-laws</li> </ul>	Municipality
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION</b>	Lack of community participation by the community	Promote Stakeholder Participation	Conduct awareness campaigns and training on the operations and functions of the municipality	All the wards
	Poor participation by the traditional authority in the Ward Committees		Conduct workshops for the T.A. on the functionality of the W.C	All wards except ward 15 & 16
PRIORITY	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	WARDS
<b>POLICIES AND PLANS</b>	Lack of the following plans, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Plan</li> <li>- Human Resource Retention Strategy</li> <li>- Integrated Waste Management Plan (draft)</li> <li>- Environmental Management Plan and</li> <li>- Public Transport Plan</li> </ul>	Ensure the development of the identified Plans	Lobby for funds to develop the identified plans	Municipality



## 2.2 STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL TURNAROUND STRATEGY (MTAS) PRIORITIES

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>1. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY</b>			
Verification and reconciliation of data with regards to number of households in the entire municipality	Unreliable data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appointment of casuals to collect data</li> <li>- Utilize District GIS Specialist Services</li> <li>- Prioritise the appointment of Town planner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stats SA to commence with the process of counting people and households during 2011</li> <li>- Town Planner has been appointed</li> <li>- Premier's Office continuously contacted to provide assistance</li> </ul>
Utilize District GIS Specialist Services	No GIS System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage with DM GIS unit</li> <li>- Urgent appointment of a Townplanner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Town Planner has been appointed</li> <li>- Constant contact with District GIS Specialist</li> </ul>
High vacancy rate in the Technical and Community departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Director Community Services, Managers Electrical &amp; Workshop, Public Works, Townplanner,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews to be held on or before end of May 2010</li> <li>- Appointments to be finalized by end of June 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appointment of Director Comm. Services to be done by the new Council</li> <li>- Unit Manager Electrical Services appointed</li> <li>- Town Planner – appointed</li> <li>- Appointment of Unit Manager – Public Works is still outstanding</li> </ul>
Conduct a skills Audit in the Technical Department	No skills audit in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the DBSA to assist in conducting the skills audit in the Technical Dept</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intervention from DBSA still awaited</li> </ul>
Updating of Work Skills Plan (WSP) in the Technical Department, linked to the skills audit	Unqualified personnel utilized as Electricians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of personnel in requisite skills</li> <li>- Registering personnel in for trade test examinations</li> <li>- Introduce learnership programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process is ongoing</li> </ul>
Development of an Operations and Maintenance Plan	No Operation & Maintenance plan	Develop an Operation & Maintenance plan for all services rendered by the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process is ongoing</li> </ul>
Acquire Service Deliver inclined Plant and Equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aged, obsolete un-repairable plant and equipment</li> <li>- Shortage of plant and Equipment</li> <li>- Shortage of plant and Equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage with DBSA for funding.</li> <li>- Budget adjustment to provide for procurement.</li> <li>- LM to motivate for additional funding from National Treasury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The purchase of equipment is budgeted for on an annual basis. Provision has been made for in the 2011/2012 budget for the purchase of equipment.</li> </ul>
Record Keeping	No record registry Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop record system by Corporate department</li> <li>- Establish registry unit by utilizing existing staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An official responsible for archiving has been appointed.</li> </ul>
Ensure Credible IDP	IDP not addressing all the needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop with sector departments, Councilors, CDW and traditional leaders to gather information and needs assessment of the communities</li> <li>- Community participation process. (Prioritize IDP for implementation in process). Align with District Mun. IDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process to unfold during the development of the new IDP for 2011 – 2016</li> </ul>

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>2. ACCESS TO WATER (Urban Area)</b>			
Households	8291 households serviced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un-interrupted water supply (Ward 17) Upgrading of Purification Plant in Groot Marico</li> <li>- Construction of New Reservoir in groot Marico</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The District Municipality has been approached to address the identified problem</li> </ul>
Illegal Connections	No audit on Illegal Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop policy and By-laws on Illegal connections</li> <li>- Conduct awareness campaign on Illegal Connections (both electricity and water)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process of the development of By-Laws is ongoing</li> <li>- Ward Councillors are continuously consulting with the community to stop illegal connections</li> </ul>
Water Conservation	No water conservation plan in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop Water Conservation Plan By-laws</li> <li>- Safe Water use campaigns</li> </ul>	-
Formalization of Informal Settlement (Households)Below RDP standards	Kruisrivier 1000 Groot Marico 800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review Housing Sector Plan</li> <li>- Solicite funding support from DBSA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision has been made for in the 2011/2012 financial year for the formalization of Groot Marico and Kruisrivier</li> </ul>
<b>ACCESS TO WATER (Rural Area)</b>			
Households below RDP level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6061 households below RDP level (Doornlaagte &amp; Pachsdraai)</li> <li>- Total of 1394 hoseholds to be upgraded (Supingstad, Moshana and Mmutshweu)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring of project with DM</li> <li>- Dinokana Bulk water Supply R 16m</li> </ul>	-
Households above RDP level	7 376 Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring project of source of water (boreholes) with DM</li> <li>- Construction of pipeline to reservoir</li> <li>- Engage DM about leaking resevoirs</li> </ul>	-
<b>BULK WATER</b>			
Compile a bulk water supply & storage, rural villages assessment report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 steel reservoir</li> <li>- 20 concrete reservoir</li> <li>- 30 JOJO tanks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the DM to conduct an assessment on bulk water and storage facilities in the rural villages.</li> </ul>	-
Assessment of existing boreholes assets for refurbishment where there is bulk supply shortages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 550 boreholes (300 operational)</li> <li>- (200 needs to be re-tested and equipped)</li> <li>- (50 dried up)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request the DM to conduct an investigation on refurbishment of un-used boreholes in the LM</li> <li>- Water Master Plan</li> </ul>	-

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>3. ACCESS TO SANITATION</b>			
How many households are below RDP level?	20 530 households below RDP level	- Facilitate urgent implementation of outstanding Rural Sanitation Programme	Rural Sanitation Programme unfolding at Gopane and the Budget is R4.5m
Households above RDP level (Urban areas)	8 129 households serviced	- Monitoring of upgrading Ikageleng Sewer network( In progress) - Welbedacht Sewer network on tender stage - Olienhout Park on a process of sub-divisions	- Project in progress - The Welbedacht Sewer Project is ongoing - Subdivision process for Olienhout Park is ongoing
Waste Water Treatment Plants	4 Waste Water Treatment Plants operating below the standard	- Facilitate the planning process with DM on Zeerust WWTP	The NMMDM is currently upgrading the Zeerust Waste Water Treatment Plant
Contamination of Dams	The following are contaminated, Ngotwane dam, Kareespruit and Groot Marico river	- Persuade the District Municipality to comply with water standards	- None
PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>4. ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY</b>			
Household connection to electricity	- 8 291(urban areas)	- Reduction in complains regarding electric supply shortages by half. - Request detail information on Zeerust (Eskom Service area) - Attend energy forum - Facilitate the upgrading of Zeerust Substation (10 Mva to 40Mva)	- The Unit Manager Electrical Services is a member of the Provincial Energy Forum - Electricity complaints are attended as soon as they are reported

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>5. REFUSE REMOVAL AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL</b>			
Households that have access to refuse removal	10 632 households serviced Service standard to be improved in disadvantaged area's Rural villages have no access to this service	- Render service on scheduled program basis in Urban towns. - Need more functional machinery to fulfill expanded service.	Scheduled programme is being adhered to despite challenges of fleet maintenance
Landfill sites are existing	- Two Landfill sites not registered and not properly maintained - Rural areas have no landfill sites for service - No control or dedicated personnel and equipment on landfill	- Maintain landfill sites within means of funds available.	- Process of registration to be completed during 2011/2012 - Landfill Site is being controlled and maintained
Does the municipality have the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) aligned to the District one?	Draft document	- Council to prioritise the adoption of the IWDP	Integrated Waste Management Plan still to be adopted

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>6. ACCESS TO MUNICIPAL ROADS</b>			
Development of a roads master plan(PMS)	No roads and storm water master plan In place DM appointed service provider to compile the road master plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage with the service provider with the compilation of the master plan</li> <li>- Municipality to develop a roads improvement short term plan outlining the type of equipment needed and schedule to be followed( wards) for immediate intervention , and submit it to council for prioritisation and approval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The process is ongoing</li> </ul>
MIG Funds	Current expenditure 11,2m for 2009/2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fastract the completion of outstanding projects</li> </ul>	Municipality is currently on schedule regarding the implementation of MIG Projects
Updating of the Integrated Transport Plan	No public transport master plan In place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participate in supplying information to the service provider and public participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Department of Transport is currently busy with finalizing the development of the said plan</li> </ul>
PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>7. ACCESS TO HOUSING</b>			
Resolve challenges under the housing programme	Huge backlog and challenges exist with regards to housing delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LM to meet the Dept. of Human Settlements</li> </ul>	The Department of Human Settlement is continuously engaging with the Municipality to address all the housing challenges in the Municipality
PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>8. ACCESS TO FREE BASIC SERVICES</b>			
Provision of Free Basic Services to the indigent households	Only the finance section is dealing the provision of free basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LM to resolve that the Technical Dept becomes the custodians of free basic services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipality is currently providing Free Basic Services to the residents (Electricity &amp; Water)</li> </ul>
Indigent policy	Indigent Policy in place but not functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop an FBS implementation plan and task team</li> <li>- To review of indigent policy by end June 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The New Council will be encouraged to upgdate the Indigent Household Policy</li> </ul>
Indigent register	Yes, Incomplete register due to non billing of rural villages consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Door to Door registration</li> <li>- Conduct awareness campaign</li> <li>- Use of intermediary institutions e.g. churches and schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Office of the Mayor will after the elections be encouraged to develop an Indigent Register Awareness Campaign</li> </ul>

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>			
Functionality of Ward Committees	16 of 17 ward committees are functional.	- Office of the Speaker and Office of the Accounting to rescitate and ensure functionality ward committee	- 90% of the Ward Committees are functional
Broader Public Participation Policies and Plans	Public participation policy in place but not reviewed	- Council to review and adopt the policy	- The new Council will be encouraged to review the Public Participation Policy
Public Communication Systems	The strategy needs to be reviewed	- Council to review and adopt the strategy	
Complaints Management Systems	There is a complaints register, however, complaints are not dealt with timeously in some instances	- Develop monitoring and tracking system for response time	- The issue is currently given the necessary attention
Feedback to Communities	Public meetings are held once in a quarter.	- Office of the Speaker to facilitate the meetings	Ward Councillors are continuously encouraged to consult and give feedback to communities
PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>10. GOVERNANCE – Political oversight and management</b>			
<b>10.1 Stability of council</b>	Council oversight role is not effective	- To initiate training for Councillors on oversight role and workshop Councillors on roles & responsibilities code of conduct i.e PR and Ward Councillors	The process will unfold after the elections in 2011
	Lack of resolution register	- To compile Council resolutions from 2006 to date - To keep a record of Council Agendas from 2006 to date	- Resolution Register is currently in place - There is a record of the Council Agenda
	Strain relations between the municipality Councillors	- Team building workshops	- Strategic Planning Session will be facilitated to improve the relations between the Councillors
	Inconsistent application of the credit control policy by Council	- Office of the Speaker & the Accounting Officer should seek full commitment for the implementation of the credit control policy	- The Credit Control Policy is implemented to the latter
<b>10.2 Administration</b>			
Recruitment and Selection Policies and Procedures Developed	Recruitment policy not reviewed	- Accounting Officer to initiate the policy review process	- The policy has been reviewed
	Underqualified personnel appointed in key positions finance & technical services	- To conduct both competency and skills audit	- The process of conducting a skills audit is ongoing
Vacancies (Top 5-MM, CFO, Planner, Engineer)	1 vacant position of Director Community Services	- Accounting Officer to conduct interviews	- The post will be filled immediately after the Local Government Elections
Organisational Performance Management System Developed	PMS Policy not in place	- Benchmarking with other municipalities - Developing a draft PMS policy to be	- The Department will be contacted to assist with the development of the said policy

		assisted by DLG&TA	
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<b>10.2 Administration</b>			
Performance Audit committee (PAC) to be established	PAC not in place	- Liase with DM shared Audit services	- Awaiting assistance from the District Municipality
Work Skills Plan(WSP)	WSP not reviewed	- Align the training needs in the WSP with the IDP needs	- The process is ongoing
Training	Training is not well coordinated	- Funding for training should be properly coordinated	- Training Officer has been appointed and there is an improvement regarding the coordination of training
Employment Equity	No EE plan in place	- Appoint a EE committee - Draft Employment Equity plan - Workshop and adopt	- The process of the development of an Employment Equity Committee is ongoing
<b>10.3 Labour Relations</b>			
Functionality of Local Labour Forum (LLF)	LLF resolutions not implemented	- MM to appoint members with delagated powers - Workshop LLF members on labour matters	- There is an improvedment regarding the functionality of the LLF because it is currently sitting on a monthly basis

<b>PRIORITY AREA</b>	<b>CURRENT SITUATION</b>	<b>MUNICIPAL ACTION</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
<b>11. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT</b>			
<b>(A) Revenue Enhancement Programme Developed</b>	High rate of default from customers	- Service suspensions	- Service suspensions are implemented
	- Interference in service suspension	- Enforcement of council policies	- Credit Control Policy is implemented to the latter
	- Low revenue base 80% indigent population	- Indigent fully registered	- Indigent Register to be updated after the Local Government Elections
	- Indigent register not linked with SASSA data base	- Link the indigents with SASSA by Dec 2010	-
	- Customer care, poor billing	- Timeous dispatching of accounts	- The accounts are currently on time
	- Non-reconciliation of accounts	- Monthly reconciliation of accounts	There is an improvement and the municipality is working towards perfecting the process
	- Undeveloped and unserviced land	- Source funding	- Business Plans have been submitted to MIG for funding
	Water losses due to district municipality drawing water owned by local municipality	- Draw and implement plan to adress unaccounted water losses	-
<b>(B) Debt Managment</b>	Limited access to vending machines	- To engage local garages/shoprite & post office with the view of extending service within their service point (point of sale) accessible to the public.	- The process is ongoing

<b>(C) Cash Flow Management</b>	No written plan.	- Develop and implement credible and realistic model and policies for cash flow and investment	
	Municipal system not yet GRAP compliant	- Monitor the performance of the Sp appointed for the system conversion.	
	Municipal AFS not GRAP compliant	- Implement GRAP implementation plan	
	The audit recovery plan has been developed for 2008/09 - 09/10	- Develop and enforce implementation of a credible audit plan	
<b>(D) Audit committee Shared Services(DM)</b>	Shared services not properly functional	- Review the contract for internal audit services between the District and the municipality.	
<b>(E) Submission of Annual Financial Statements</b>	2010/11 AFS submitted on time	- Timeous updating of financial records	
	2010/11 AFS Compiled by SP	-	
	Appointed SP to do GRAP conversion of AFS for the 2009/2010	- Regular internal Audit	
<b>(F) Asset management register developed.</b>	Asset register not updated	- SP to convert asset register to GRAP Standard	
<b>(G) Supply Chain Management Policy applied in a fair transparent manner eg, open tenders, bid adjudication committees established.</b>	SCM inadequate in terms of human resource	- Establishment of SCM unit and committees	

PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>12. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>			
LED Strategy	No LED Strategy in place	- Municipality to facilitate processes for the development of an LED Strategy. Municipality to budget for the LED Strategy	- Appointment of Service Provider at the adjudication stage - LED Strategy has been budgeted for
LED Plan	No LED Plan in place	- Municipality to facilitate processes for the development of an LED Policy. Municipality to budget for the LED Plan	- LED Plan to follow after the development of the Strategy
Municipal contribution on local economic development	Minimal contribution by municipal departments	- Review SCM policy to be in line with LED Strategy. Municipality to budget for LED.	Projects are being budgeted for
Municipal LED Unit / department	LED Unit established with one official (Director)	- Appointment of Officials in the LED Unit. Rescind resolution on moratorium	- Secretary and LED Officer have been appointed
2009 MEC comments on LED	Not yet responded to MEC Comments on LED.	- Implementation of corrective measures on issues raised by MEC	- 2009 Comments are being Implemented
Database of SMMEs	Database is inadequate	- Updated and categorized database for full utilization by the municipality. Be aligned to District and other spheres of government	- Upgrading is ongoing

LED Structures (district & provincial LED structures)	The LED Forum established but non-functional	- Municipality to facilitate the resuscitation of the Forum	- LED Forum still not functional
PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>13 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN</b>			
Implementation of 2009 IDP Assessment comments	They were internally distributed to departments, still awaiting response.	- Municipal Directors Forum to monitor implementation of IDP comments	- Addressed during the review of the IDP during 2010/2011
Participation of government departments in IDP structures and processes	Structures are there, but participation and contribution is minimal (40%)	- Provision of IDP Process Plan to all government departments. Municipality to remind government departments of scheduled sittings.	- Departments are continuously invited to IDP Meetings on time
Participation of district (NMMDM) in IDP structures and processes	No participation	- Timeous invitation. Alignment of Municipal IDP Process Plan to District's	- District still hesitant to participate in the Local IDP Representative Meetings
Status of municipal sector plan (i.e EMP, Housing Sector Plan, Financial Management Plan, Integrated Transport Plan, Greening Plan, Water Services Development Plan)	SDF - adopted; Housing Sector Plan - adopted; ITP - not in place; Greening Plan - not in place; LED strategy - not in place; IWMP - in a process of being developed	- Municipality to conduct an audit on the status quo of all sector plans	-
Municipal IDP Unit	The IDP unit is situated at the MM's office with one official	- Organolysis of the entire Municipality, and relocation of the IDP unit to Planning & Development Department	- IDP Unit still resides within the Municipal Manager's Office
PRIORITY AREA	CURRENT SITUATION	MUNICIPAL ACTION	STATUS
<b>13. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</b>			
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	SDF adopted by Council in 2008.	- Monitor implementation of adopted SDF	- Monitoring is ongoing
Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS)	No LUMS. Currently utilizing an outdated (1980) Town Planning Scheme	- Compile schedule of conversion meetings	- Provision has been made in the 2011/2012 budget for the development of LUMS
Town Planning Unit or Department	No Town Planning Unit. (Utilizing external expertise)	-	- Town Planning Unit is functional
Land Reform Beneficiation Programme	Land reform programme does not benefit the local community	- To prioritize local community members in land reform	- RMLM is fully participating in the Land Reform Committee
Un-rehabilitated mining sites	Mining sites at Gopane and Sikwane not rehabilitated	- Coordination and monitoring of the rehabilitation programme	- Regular meetings are being held with the Department of Minerals Resources to address this particular issue



## **2.3 MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION**

After having identified priority issues in the municipality and also having developed strategies of how to address the identified challenges, the municipality has to develop a vision which is guided by these challenges and the vision should indicate as to how we intend dealing with the problems affecting the communities in the RMLM. The VISION and MISSION will be re-developed after the final submission of priority challenges by all the wards, therefore they will be changed by the new Council

### **(a) VISION**

**“ We the Council of Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality will strive to be best in the delivery of sustainable services in a efficient and cost effective manner through community driven processes and within the available resources’**

### **(b) MISSION**

**“To provide people-oriented government that enables integrated social and economic development”**

## **SECTION 3. – PROJECTS PHASE**

### **3.1 PROJECTS PHASE**

This section of the document is about the design and specification of projects for implementation. The design ensured that each project identified has a direct linkage to the priority issues and the strategic objectives that were identified in the previous phases. It also includes the target group (intended beneficiaries), the location of the project, when it will commence and end, who will be responsible for managing it, how much it will cost and where the money will come from. It also identifies indicators to measure performance and impact of the project.

### 3.1.1 PRIORITIZED NEEDS PER WARDS

After the submission of all priorities by all the Wards they will be consolidated into a prioritized format and finally included in the final IDP.

### 3.1.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### (a) Development of the LED Strategy

The municipality has previously made provision in the (2011/2012) budget for the development of a Local Economic Development Strategy. The process of finalizing the appointment of a Service Provider is ongoing and the project will start during the current (2011/2012) financial year and be completed in the new financial year. The strategy will guide the municipality in terms of all LED opportunities available in the municipality. The opportunities will range from;

- Farming
- Mining
- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- SMME Development
- Investment Promotion

The following LED opportunities have been identified and will be explored to make sure that they create job opportunities for our communities.

PROJECT	STATUS
Dinokana/Gopane Slate Mining Project	The project will be assisted with accessing the Mining License during the current 2011/2012 financial year through the LED Project budget of R30 000
Municipal Paving Bricks Project	A budget of R30 000 has been set aside by to resuscitate the said project during the 2011/2012 financial year
Kaditshwene Heritage Park	The Municipality will only assist towards paying for the operational costs because the site has not yet been declared a National Heritage Site but however the process is unfolding. R20 000 has been set aside during 2011/2012 to assist towards finalizing the process.
Goat Farming Project	The Municipality has made provision in the 2011/2012 budget (R800 000) to fund LED projects therefore this project will be assisted from the said fund.
Chicken Abattoir	An amount of R3.2m has been set aside to fund the project during 2011/2012. The project is funded by the municipality together with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Skilpad Border Post Development	- The project does not fall within the competency of the municipality, however the project is ongoing and about 250 job opportunities have been created.
Klein Marico Poort/Ramosa Riekert	- The Municipality is still awaiting a formal response from the Department of Arts, Culture and Sports following a formal request that the property be transferred to the Municipality.
Fresh Produce Market	The project is still awaiting funding
Agisanang Recreation Park	The project is still awaiting funding from the District Municipality

### 3.1.3 HOUSING

#### (a) HOUSING PROJECTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

The following housing projects have been implemented in the municipality thus far;

AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NO. OF HOUSES	PROJECT STATUS
Ikageleng/Ward 16	Ikageleng Project Linked Housing Subsidy Project	619	The project was completed in 1999. The project beneficiaries are still awaiting their Title Deeds.
Lehurutshe Unit 1/Ward 12	Lehurutshe Project Linked Housing Subsidy Project	426	The project was completed in 2001. The project beneficiaries have received their Title Deeds. Only 114 Title Deeds are outstanding from the Provincial Department.
Groot Marico/Ward 17	Reboile Phase 1 Project Linked Housing Subsidy Project	56	The project was inherited from the then Groot Marico Transitional Regional Council (TRC). The project is completed except for the Title Deeds which was also still outstanding.
Groot Marico/Ward 17	Reboile Phase 2 Project Linked Housing Subsidy Scheme	193	The project 80% complete. There is a snag list which is still to be attended to and the beneficiaries are still to sign happy letters. The matter has been raised with the Department and they undertook to assist the municipality with closing off the project.
Lekgophung/Ward 1	Lekgophung Rural Housing Project	250	The project could not be implemented due to the dolomites in the area. The Municipality is still awaiting intervention from the Department of Human Settlements
Khunotswana/Ward 14	Khunotswana Rural Housing Project	300	The project could not be implemented due to the dolomites in the area. The Municipality is still awaiting intervention from the Department of Human Settlements
Willow Park/Ward 14	Emergency Housing Project	60	The project was funded by the Department of Developmental Local Government & Housing and was completed on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009.
Lobatla, Driefontein, Supingstad, Gopane, Motlhabeng, Mmutshweu, Motswedi Mokgola, Braklaagte	1, 3, 5, 7 & 8	292	The project is 90% complete

#### (b) ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

The following areas/land is being occupied illegally due the shortage of housing in the municipality;

AREA	WARD	ESTIMATED NO. OF DWELLINGS
Ntsweletsoku	13	± 700
Dinokana/Setete	13	± 1000
Groot Marico	17	± 1200
Kruisrivier	15	± 500
Ikageleng	16	±250

### (C) HOUSING BACKLOG/NEEDS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

As guided by the Municipality's Housing Sector Plan which was developed and adopted by Council on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2009, the following housing needs analysis was from different wards in the Municipality;

TYPE OF PROJECT	AREAS/VILLAGES	NO.
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Supingstad, Mmasebudule, Lekgophung and Nietverdient	2100
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Moshana and Swartkopfontein	900
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Rietpan, Driefontein and Lobatla	1700
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Borakalalo, Poosedumane & Mmantsie	750
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Motswedi, Motlhaba, Gopane, Mmutshweu, Gaseane, Go-Boikanyo, Kgosing, and Banabakae	740
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Borothamadi, Boseja, Madibana, Puana, Skoonplaas and Radikhudu	950
Rural Housing Project - PHP	Mokgola, Nyetse and Reagile	850
Rural Housing Project – PHP	Lekubu, Mosweu and Enselsberg	950
Rural Housing Project – PHP	Dinokana	2500
Social Housing Project	Welbedacht Unit 1 & 2	1200
Rural Housing Project – PHP	Khunotswana, Madutle, Matlhase and Stjinkhoutboom	450
Social Housing Project	Zeerust, Ikageleng, Oliehout Park, Henryville and Shalimar Park	2500
Rural and Social Housing	Groot Marico, Skuinsdrift, Mogopa, Doornlaagte & neighbouring Farms	1800

### D. HOUSING VISION – RAMOTSHERE MOILOA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The housing vision for Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality as informed by the municipality's Housing Sector Plan is as follows:

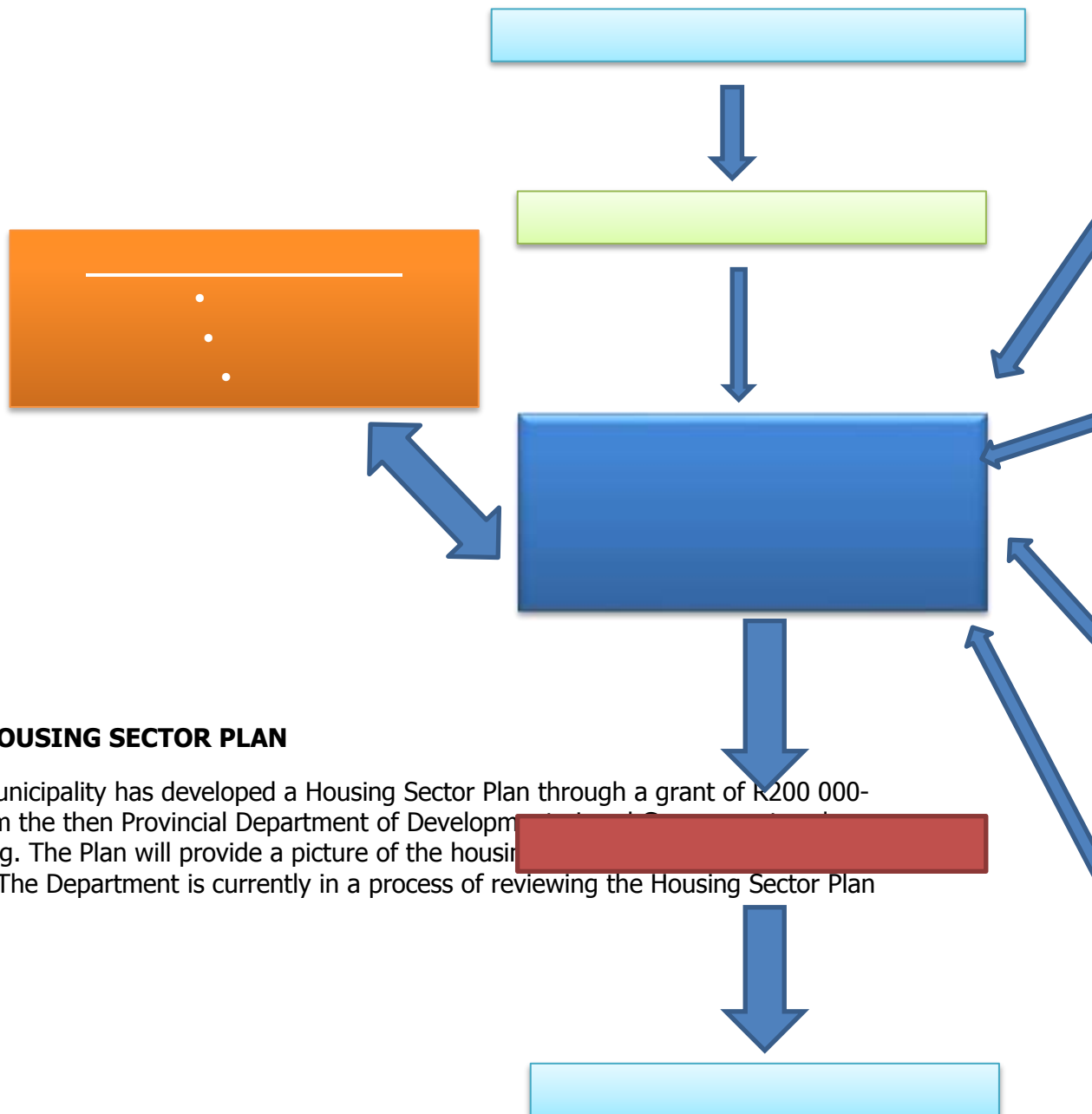
**“The provision of adequate housing opportunities in an integrated and sustainable way in order to address existing housing backlogs in RMLM”**

### F. HOUSING SUPPLY OBJECTIVES

In order to address the serious housing demand in RMLM, the following housing supply objectives were formulated:

- The alignment of housing supply with existing national, provincial and local strategic guidelines. To establish the necessary institutional framework on local level to address the current housing backlog and streamline the housing delivery process.

- To ensure that housing development takes place in a balanced and integrated manner in order to provide and enhance sustainable human settlement developments.
- To eradicate the housing backlog in RMLM by matching the supply system and the demand dynamics more effectively.
- To plan and provide opportunities for various types of housing in order to address the different housing needs of the community.
- The following figure represents the Municipality's Housing Voice;



#### (d) HOUSING SECTOR PLAN

The municipality has developed a Housing Sector Plan through a grant of R200 000-00 from the then Provincial Department of Development and Planning. The Plan will provide a picture of the housing area. The Department is currently in a process of reviewing the Housing Sector Plan

### 3.2 MUNICIPALITY'S PRIORITIZED PROJECTS FOR 2012/2013

Following a number of IDP and Budget Consultative meetings the municipality has prioritized the following projects for implementation during the next financial year (2012/2013). Some of this projects are funded from the Municipality's Internal Budget and some are grants from National and Provincial Government. The following therefore is a summarised version of projects funded from the municipality's internal budget;

<b>(a) OFFICE OF THE MAYOR</b>							
<b>Special Programmes</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Poverty Relief Fund	Reduce Poverty	Economically active community	RMLM	All	R100 000	R300 000	-
Youth Development	Developed Youth	Economically active youth	RMLM	All	R110 000	R300 000	-
Youth Council	Support Youth Council	Active Youth Council	RMLM	All	R100 000	R250 000	-
HIV/AIDS	Reduced HIV/AIDS infections	Reduced % of HIV/AIDS infections	RMLM	All	R95 000	R150 000	-
Women Empowerment	Economically empowered women	Economically successful women	RMLM	All	R50 000	R50 000	-
Disabled NGO's	Fund NGO's Disabled	Funded Disabled NGO	RMLM	All	R100 000	R100 000	-
Mayoral Imbizo;s	Reports of Imbizo's	Community Participation in L.G.	RMLM	All	R150 000	R450 000	-
Community Police Forum			RMLM	All	R30 000	R30 000	-
Student Support Programme	Graduates	Educated Community	RMLM	All	R100 000	R350 000	-

<b>(b) OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER</b>							
<b>Public Participation Processes</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Sitting Allowance – Ward Committees	Ward Committe Reports	Functional Ward Comm.	RMLM	All	R2.4m	R3 500 000	-
Community Participation	Reports from Community	Informed Community	RMLM	All	250 000	R200 000	-

<b>(c) OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER</b>							
<b>Strategic Planning</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
IDP Processes	Credible IDP	Community driven IDP	RMLM	All	R500 000	R550 000	-
Communications	Publications	Informed Community	RMLM	All	R137 000	R162 946	-

<b>(d) COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b>							
<b>Service Delivery</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Maintenance of rural cemeteries	Cleaning Campaigns	Clean Cemeteries	RMLM	All	R140 000	R140 000	-
Fencing of cemeteries	Fencing Cemeteries	Secured cemeteries	RMLM	All	R150 000	R250 000	-
Layout Plans/Design of cemeteries	Identify new cemeteries	Established cemeteries	RMLM	17	R30 000	R35 000	-
EIA for new cemeteries (Ikageleng & Groot Marico)	Identify suitable land for cemeteries	Well developed cemeteries	RMLM	16 & 17	R50 000	R900 000	-
Integrated Access Control System	Security System	Secured Working Environment	RMLM	Offices	-	R300 000	-
Extended Public Works Programme	Job Creation	Job opportunities	RMLM	All	R2000 000	R2000 000	-
Zeerust Entrance Points Refurbishment	Construction of Entrances		RMLM	15	R-	R500 000	-
Refuse Truck			RMLM	12,15,16 & 17	R-	R1.5m	
Refuse Mass Containers			RMLM	12,15,16 & 17	R150 000	R150 000	-

<b>(e) CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT</b>							
<b>Special Programmes</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Human Resource Strategy	Develop HRS	Implement ation of HRS	RMLM	-	R300 000	R330 000	-
By-Laws and Policies	Develop By.Laws and Policies	Implement ation of By-Laws & Policies	RMLM	-	R100 000	R100 000	-
Employee Assistance Programme	Assist employee to be efficient	Committed staff	RMLM	-	R500 000	R550 000	-
Training and Courses	Train Cllr's & Staff	Efficient Councillors and Staff	RMLM	-	R800 000	R1100 000	-

<b>(f) LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT- LED</b>							
<b>Local Economic Development Projects</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Finalisation of the Development of an LED Strategy	A viable LED Strategy	Implementable and Development strategy that will enhance economic growth	RMLM	-	R500 000	R800 000	-
Land Audit			RMLM	All	-	R200 000	-
Vredekoppe Heritage Site			RMLM	11	R300 000	R300 000	-
Land Use Management			RMLM	All	-	R200 000	-
Subdivision of stads			RMLM	12, 15, 16 & 17	-	R400 000	-
Rezoning of Stands			RMLM	12, 15, 16 & 17	-	R400 000	-
Brickmaking Machine			RMLM	All	-	R500 000	-
Local Economic Development Projects			RMLM	All	-	R1000 000	-



<b>(g) TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>							
<b>Service Delivery</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Stree Lights			RMLM	All	R200 000	R1.5m	-
Electricity, Water Meter Reading Systems			RMLM	All	R-	R50 000	-
Electricity Network Upgrade			RMLM	All	R-	R23m	-
Electricity Network & High Mast Lights Maintenance			RMLM	All	R-	R5m	-
Water Metres			RMLM	All	R450 000	R450 000	-
Tables & Chairs (Community Halls)			RMLM	All	R-	R1000 000	-

<b>MIG PROJECTS</b>							
<b>Service Delivery</b>	<b>KPIs</b>		<b>Funding Source</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>MTEF Budget(R0'00)</b>		
	<b>Output</b>	<b>Outcome</b>			<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
Ikageleng Multi Purpose Community Centre			MIG	16	-	R10m (Roll Over)	-
Zeerust Internal Roads			MIG	15l	-	R10m	-
Dinokana Ward 9 Internal Roads			MIG	9	-	R5m	-
Reagile/Nyetse Internal Road and Bridge			MIG	7	-	R7m	-
Mmutshweu High Mast Lights			MIG	5	-	R1.350	-
Mogopa High Mast Lights			MIG	17	-	R1.350	-
Rietpan High Mast Lights			MIG		-	R1.350	-
Dinokana Internal Roads			MIG	10	-	R349 999 (Roll Over)	-
Khunotswane Internal Roads			MIG	14	-	R837 977 (Roll Over)	-
Motlhaba Internal Roads			MIG	5	-	R1m (Roll Over)	-
Mokgola High Mast Lights			MIG	7	-	R581 783 (Roll Over)	-
Gopane High Mast Lights			MIG	5	-	R271 633 (Roll Over)	-
Madutle High Mast Lights			MIG	14	-	R344 480 (Roll Over)	-
Ntsweletsoku Sports Facility			MIG	18	-	R2.3m (Roll Over)	-

Welbedacht Internal Roads			MIG	12	-	R6.2m (Roll Over)	-
Gopane Paving Roads Project			RMLM & Public Works	5	-	To be confirmed	-

## PLANNED PROJECTS FOR THE MTEF PERIOD 2013 – 2016

2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ward 13 (Bosugakobo) Internal Roads</li> <li>• Swartkopfontein Internal Roads and Bridge</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of existing roads, 12, 15,16 &amp; 17</li> <li>• Lobatla High Mast Lights</li> <li>• Borakalalo High Mast Lights</li> <li>• Ward 11 Community Hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mogopa Internal Roads</li> <li>• Mosweu Internal Roads</li> <li>• Sanvlagte High Mast Lights</li> <li>• Ward 11 High Mast Lights</li> <li>• Ikageleng Internal Roads</li> <li>• Mokgola Internal Roads and Bridge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mmutshweu Community Hall</li> <li>• Mmasebudule Internal Roads</li> <li>• Gopane Internal Roads and Stormwater</li> <li>• Ntsweletsoku Internal Roads</li> <li>• Borakalalo Bridge and Internal Roads</li> </ul>

## SECTOR DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS

1. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
PROJECT	WARD	BUDGET	STATUS
Ditswamaatleng Livestock Project	3	R800 000	New
Ramotshere Moiloa Veterans	3	R1000 000	New
Nyetse Vegetables Project	19	R1.5m	New
Borobalo Farm	1	R800 000	New
Open Area	17	R800 000	New
Moagi Farm	2	R445 000	New
Lekgophung Leather Works	1	R1000 000	New

<b>2. ESKOM</b>			
<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Borakalalo House Connections (166)	4	R3.2m	New
Raleteanyane Section (120)	4	R2.1m	New
Doornlaagte/Moselapetlwa (264)	264	R4.2	New
Moshana/Lesetlheng (132)	2	R2.1m	New
Ramotshere Moiloa (10)		R82 0000	New

<b>1. NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY</b>			
<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Olienhout Park Water Reticulation	15	R4m	New
Braaklaagte Water Supply	8	R5m	New
Moshana Water Supply	2	R5	New
Dinokana Bulk Water Supply Phase 2	9, 10, 11 & 13	R37 500 000	Continuation
Motswedi Water Supply	4	R3m	New
Groot Marico Bulk Water Supply	17	R5.1m	New
Oliehnout Park Sewer Reticulation	15	R7m	New
Groot Marico Sewer Outfall – Waste Water Treatment Plant	17	R2.8m	New
Zeerust Waste Water Treatment Plant	15	R9.1m	New

### **3.3 SECTOR/DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

Sector Departmental Projects and Programmes should only be included in the IDP after receiving formal commitment letters from them. An IDP Representative Forum has been scheduled during April 2012 where they will be expected to confirm different projects which will be due for implementation in the municipality in the next (2012/2013 financial year)

### **3.4 SECTOR/DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

## **SECTION 4 - INTEGRATION**

### **4.1 SECTOR PLANS**

In accordance with Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act 2000, and in compliance with the guidelines set for developing the IDP, each IDP should contain the following Operational Strategies:

- Financial Plan/Budget

- Five-Year Capital Investment Programme
- Action Plan
- Housing Sector Plan
- Workplace Skills Plan
- Employment Equity Plan
- Public Participation Strategy
- Policies
  - Indigent Household Policy
  - Debt Control and Debt Collection Policy
  - Placement Policy
  - Appointment Policy
  - Travel and Subsistence Policy
  - Fleet Management Policy
- Performance Management System
- Spatial Development Framework
- Environmental Management Plan
- Local Economic Development Strategy
- Human Resource Retention Strategy
- HIV/AIDS Policy
- Disaster Management Plan
- Water Services Development Plan
- Public Transport Plan
- Water Conservation and Demand Management Plan
- Area Based Plan

Most of the operational plans are not yet developed by the municipality due to financial constraints. Sectoral integration is being achieved through integrating the following sector plans as an integral part of the IDP.

#### **4.1.1 Spatial Development Framework**

The Municipality has a Spatial Development Framework which was adopted by Council on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The SDF has to be reviewed after a period of five years, therefore the latter process will unfold during 2013.

#### **4.1.2 LED/Poverty Alleviation Programme**

The process for the development of an LED Strategy is ongoing. The Council has made provision in its budget (2011/2012) for the development of the said

plan. The project completion date will overlap into the 2012/2013 financial year.

#### **4.1.3 Integrated Waste Management plan**

The Municipality has not yet developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan

#### **4.1.4 Environmental Management Plan**

An Environmental Management Plan is a product of a Spatial Development Framework which was adopted by Council on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

#### **4.1.5 Performance Management System**

The Municipality has adopted a PMS Framework on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2005. The municipality has not yet developed a PMS Policy.

#### **4.1.6 Housing Sector Plan**

The Municipality has developed a Housing Sector Plan which was adopted by Council on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2009. The Plan has also been submitted to the Provincial Department of Human Settlements.

#### **4.1.7 Workplace Skills Plan**

The Municipality has a Workplace Skills Plan. Reports are submitted to the Department of Labour every year (before 1<sup>st</sup> October). The Skills Development Facilitator to provide with a copy of the plan and a training programme for Municipal Officials and Councillors.

#### **4.1.8 Employment Equity Plan**

The Municipality has an Employment Equity Plan which was approved by Council.

#### **4.1.9 Public Participation Policy**

The Municipality has developed a Public Participation Policy which was approved by Council. The policy is used by the Council in terms of consultation with the Community.

#### **4.1.10 Financial Policies**

The following Policies have been developed and adopted by Council.

- Credit Control Policy
- Delegation System
- Indigent Household Policy
- Debt Control and Debt Collection Policy
- HIV/AIDS Policy
- Placement Policy
- Appointment Policy
- Travel and Subsistence Policy

- Fleet Management Policy

#### **4.1.11 Public Transport Plan**

The Provincial Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport has finalized the development of a Public Transport Plan. Our municipality is one of those that is still awaiting the submission of the plan by the department. The plan will therefore be submitted to Council for approval.

#### **4.1.12 HIV/AIDS Policy**

The Municipality has developed an HIV/AIDS Policy and has been adopted by Council

#### **4.1.13 Disaster Management Plan**

The Municipality does not have a Disaster Management Plan. The process for the development of a Disaster Management Plan is ongoing.

#### **4.1.14 Human Resource and Retention Strategy**

The Municipality has identified a critical need for the development of the said strategy to curb the high rising number of resignations in the municipality. The plan is still not yet developed.

### **4.2 ALIGNMENT WITH EXISTING POLICIES AND PLANS**

#### **4.2.1 Alignment of the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality Policies with those of the North West Province**

The alignment of the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality policies with the policies of the Province is important for the balanced development of the municipality itself. Initiatives towards the preparation of provincial development plan for the North West started in 1995 with a provincial perspective on development needs. This was followed in 1996 with an assessment of the likely contribution of the North West towards a national strategic vision for South Africa and during 1997 the province initiated the development of the first five year integrated provincial development plan called 'North West 2001' - the Economic Development and Industrialization Plan For the North West.

This policy document sets out the macro economic framework of the Province. The second one is the Platinum Spatial Development Initiative, which was initiated in 1996 by the Department Of Transport, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Province.

The main objective of the latter is the promotion of social and economic growth of the Southern African countries, especially those that are directly affected by the system and fulfilling a multi-dimensional function as is consistent with the intent of the SADC countries and also with NEPAD goals. The Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality is affected by both and therefore its policies and programs such as this IDP must be aligned to them.

#### **4.2.2 The Economic Development and Industrialization Strategy For The North West (2001)**

The NWEDIS was formulated and finalized in 2001. This five year integrated development plan of the province is also referred to as the North West 2001 '. The

overall objective of this plan can be described as setting up a macro economic framework for the province that links up with the need to compete globally, which is in line with the South African macro-economic framework and policy and will culminate in operational plans, programs and projects. Amongst its specific objectives are the following:

- To design operational plans that would comply and be an integral part of the MTEF process across all Departments in the provincial government and the IDPs to be developed by the Local Authorities
- To create linkages and synergies in the economic activities of the three spheres of government.

#### 4.2.3 Alignment between Provincial and Municipal Strategic Programs

Provincial Strategic Goals	Municipal Strategic Goals
A program to design and implement a long term plan for integrated and sustainable development in the province.	Preparation and approval of the IDP, including poverty reduction and empowerment for the municipality
Program to integrate programs and link them with the MTEF programming and budgeting	Preparation of the METF and the budgeting process for projects over the plan period
A program to promote partnerships and outsourcing	Outsourcing the preparation and management of an economic and project plan for the creation of jobs and incomes for the constituency.
A social investment program focused on the long term human resource development priorities for the province	Development of a human resources and skills development strategy for the municipality
Sports arts and culture programs to integrate selected target groups	The development of multi purpose sports centres for communities.
A program to develop and market the tourism potential of the province	The development of specific projects that have significant tourism potential not only for the province but for the country as a whole.
An integrated housing delivery program	Development of a housing delivery program for the homeless in the whole of the municipality including rural areas.
Launch and integrated water and sanitation delivery program between the three spheres of government	Formulation of water and sanitation management program for the municipality.
A program to review and establish alternative institutional arrangements i.e. SMMEs, outsourcing, co-operatives, Parastatals etc	Establishment of a SMME program and program to introduce the formulation of co-operatives as part of the economic strategy to create employment.
A program to establish alternative resource mobilization options	Sourcing funding for the municipality from alternative sources.
A road construction and maintenance program	Road construction and maintenance program

The Programs and policies of the Municipality are in alignment with the provincial strategic goals. Strong and concerted efforts will have to be made to mobilize the funds to implement the programs which have been formulated to ensure that delivery is effected.



#### **4.2.4 The Platinum Spatial Development Initiative (SDI)**

A study was carried out to ensure a systematic approach to the development of the project. Some of the goals of this study could be articulated as follows:

- To apply a holistic approach to the identification of business opportunities.
- To focus explicitly on opportunities for the development of SMMEs and BEE in all targeted economic sectors.
- To identify practical sectoral programs that could be used as a basis for pro-active economic development initiatives and job –creation.

These objectives of the study are consistent with the over all goals and priorities of the RMLM. The study further identified a number of critically important facts that would affect the socio-economic performance of the RMLM. Amongst others it established that the North West Province produced on 4.8% of the total GGP of South Africa, which was the third smallest GGP contribution of all the provinces in the country.

The total growth rate of the (Provincial) economy between 1994 and 2000 was – 1.2%. The largest economic sectors within the province during the year 2000 were mining (33.7%); community services ( 25.7%) and trade (10.7%) sectors.

Mining is also the strongest sector in the SDI although the total relative contribution of the sector declined from 47.5% in 1994 to 42.7 in 2001 due to the increased importance of other sectors. The main growth area in the PSDI was Rustenburg. Agriculture, trade and electricity/water/gas sectors had the highest average growth rates between 1994 and 2001. However the total GGP contribution of the PSDI decreased by 1.6% points during the same period. Again Rustenburg was the major contributor in the PSDI. The magisterial districts that averaged the highest growth points during this period were Marico (3.1%), (part of the RMLM) Brits (2.8%) and Swartruggens (2.3%). Thus while the RMLM did not performance outstandingly during the study period, it does have sectors that have potential for growth..

The study asserts that, " as a direct economic spin-off many areas in the PSDI experienced increased economic growth, such as Brits, Rustenburg and Ramotshere Moiloa.

In terms of the social welfare situation of the RMLM it can only be taken from the performance of the Province as a whole. In this context the best indicator that is available for development purposes is the Human Development Index (HDI).

This measurement reflects the achievements in the most basic human capabilities, namely longevity, having a decent standard of living (life expectancy, literacy, income etc). The HDI for the North /West was calculated at .615.

This places the province 7<sup>th</sup> of all the provinces in the country. The highest HDI in the province was the area of Potchefstroom (.61) followed by Brits, Klerksdorp and Rustenburg. The lowest HDI was calculated for Huhudi(Vryburg), De La Reyville. Phokwane and Kudumane.

Indications are that the levels of HIV/AIDs in the Province has increased from 21.3% to 23% from 1998 to 1999 only. On both counts the situation in Ramotshere Moiloa can be assumed to be less than marginal.

#### **4.2.5 Alignment with the PSDI Development Opportunities**

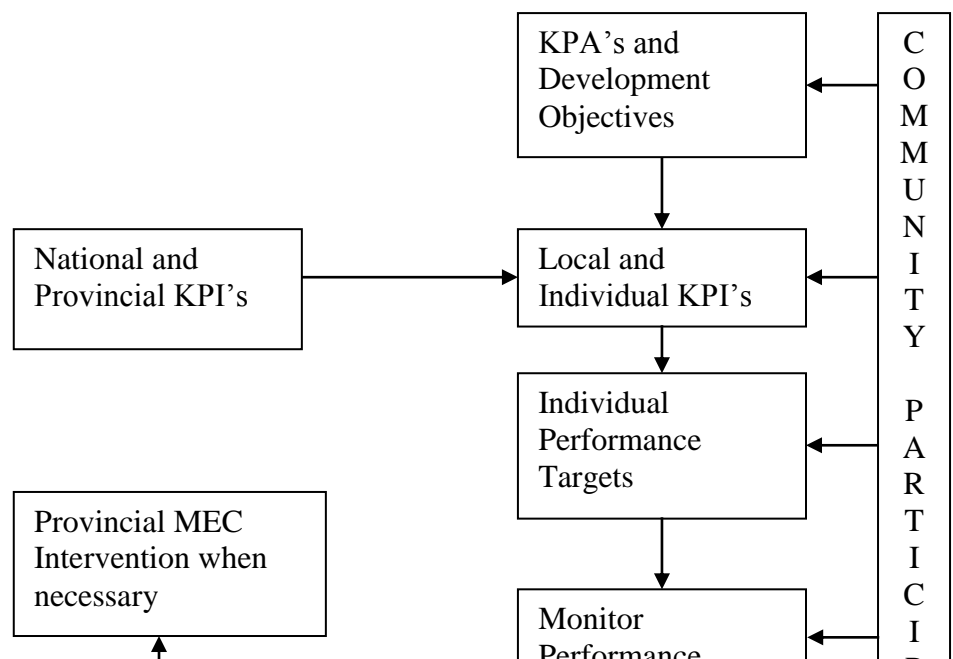
The PSDI identified a number of development opportunities, some of which could be accommodated in the RMLM. These include for e.g.

Projects in the Agriculture sector: sunflower and groundnuts production; Abattoir deboning facilities; Geranium tea; dairy produce on small scale (dairy-tainer

concept); Dimension stone processing - slate production; Beneficiation of minerals, mining supplies; Tourism –Kaditshwene Ruins project et al. The IDP in which these projects are developed is therefore consistent and in alignment with the PSDI. It has a significant synergy with the plans for the province at all sectoral levels. The inadequacy in the scheme of things is the lack of finance to develop the projects so as to achieve the goals which have been set.

#### 4.3 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AT A MUNICIPAL LEVEL

The Municipality has adopted a PMS Framework which will guide PMS in the municipality. The following diagram will illustrate the working of the system, based on legislative requirements:



### **4.3.1 Performance Measurement**

Performance measurement requires an objective framework for assessing. This framework is established by setting Key performance Areas (KPA's) and clustering development objectives and key development priorities in terms thereof. The next step is to determine Key performance Indicators (KPI's) and to link it to performance targets. KPI's define how performance will be measured. Performance targets, on the other hand, identify the result to be achieved within a given time frame.

### **4.3.2 Setting Key Performance Areas (KPA's)**

In terms of section 26 (c) of the Systems Act, the development priorities and objectives have been clustered as follows:

- ❖ Infrastructure and services;
- ❖ Social and economic development;
- ❖ Institutional transformation;
- ❖ Democracy and governance; and
- ❖ Financial management.

The key performance areas (KPA's) are those areas in which the municipality has to perform to accomplish the vision and mission. The following Key Performance Areas have been identified:

- Infrastructure and Services
- Social Development
- Economic Development
- Sound Financial Management
- Human Resource Development and Institutional Transformation
- Marketing and Communication
- Democratic Governance

#### **4.3.3 Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan**

After the adoption of the final IDP/Budget Documents a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan will be developed in compliance with Section 53 (c) (ii) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

### **SECTION 5 – APPROVAL**

Draft documents of the IDP and Budget will be adopted by Council on Friday 30<sup>th</sup> March 2012 as per Item Number 47/03/2012.